LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,058—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 7, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Place of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th May.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 16th May 30th
June 13th June 27th July 11th July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 10th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CLOTHED WITH CELLULAR — AIR.

SHIRTS.

DAY— OUR OWN
DRESS— SUPERIOR
TENNIS— MAKE.
FROM Rs. 4-8 Each.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED" SHIRT-MAKERS.

KEMP & CO., LD.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Bentley's Accident Emergency Case	58	0
Compactum Midwifery Case, size 9"×5"×4½".	180	0
Brown Seguard's Testicular Fluid, per Tube	3	8
Kremlin Cream (An American Tooth Paste), per Tube	1	4
Insufflateurs (new pattern, clean and easily used), each	5	0
Ear Trumpets, Bronzed (cornet shape), each	5	0
Ear Trumpets, Nickel-plated, do. each	6	0
Spray Producers, elegant patterns, each Rs. 2-8 and	3	0
Ebonite Stethescopes, with deep Ear pieces, increasing the volume of Sound, each	3	8
Urethral Syringe with Backward Flow, each	1	12

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF

VETERINARY MEDICINES & INSTRUMENTS.

COMPLETE POCKET SET OF INSTRUMENTS, Mounted in Buffalo Horn Handles, in folding Morocco Case, consisting of Abscess Lancet, Castrating Knife, Fleam, Scalpel, Artery Forceps, Director, Gum Lancet, Seton Needles, Bistoury, Drawing Knife, Probes, Spatula, Bleeding Lancet, Dressing Forceps, Rowelling Scissors, Straight scissors, Suture Needle.

Cash Rs. 50; Credit Rs. 56.

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
Clark's Clipping Machines	9	0	10	0
Do. do. all Metal	11	4	12	8
Treacher's Patent do.	5	4	5	14
(Special Quotations for Quantities.)				
Measuring Standards in Walking Stick form	20	0	22	4
Do. do. with Stag Handle	24	0	26	12
Do. do. ,, Spirit Level	32	8	36	8
Do. do. for Stable use	26	0	29	0
Veterinary Medicine Chest	81	0	89	0
Dissecting Case as approved by the Veterinary College, consisting of four Scalpels in Ebony Handles, one pair Scissors, Dissecting Forceps, Blowpipe and set of Chain Hooks	17	0	19	0

Veterinary Instruments of all kinds kept in Stock.
List and Prices on Application.
Special Terms for Quantities.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

MEMS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

			Rs.	a.
Purify your Blood with	SUMMER SALINE	Rs.	1	4
Stir up your Liver with	LIVER GRANULES	,,	1	0
Tone up your System with	VITAL INVIGORATOR	,,	3	0
Keep your Digestion straight with	PAPARIDINE	,,	2	0
Keep your Head cool with	HAIR DOUCHE...Re. 1-8 and	,,	2	8
Cure your Prickly Heat with	ROS ALPINUS	,,	1	0

No advance has been made on the original Prices of these excellent Preparations on account of Exchange and duty.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL SALE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

HAVE the honor to announce that they have received the Orders of Government to

SELL BY AUCTION,

On an EARLY DATE, the Valuable Presents at present lying in the

GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.

Also will be included a quantity of Valuable Jewellery belonging to an Estate, which has been sent them for disposal to the Highest Bidders. The attention of Official Receivers, Trustees and Executors who may have Jewels for disposal, is drawn to this Sale, as it affords a splendid opportunity of Realising.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise, Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.

THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for .... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

	No.			Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	5	12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	,,	5	0
Superfine	,, C	Largest	,,	5	8
Do.	,, 4	Large	,,	4	12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	,,	4	0
Extra fine	,, 8	Large	,,	4	0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	,,	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

FATIGUE,

BODILY and MENTAL, is more prevalent in India than in Colder Climates. Mental Fatigue is more to be dreaded than that of the Body, as one is less ready to give heed to the warnings of an over-tired Brain; while Sleeplessness, Nervousness, and their attendant evils result.

PHILLIPS AND CO.'S COCA WINE

wards off Fatigue, and completely restores and refreshes the Constitution jaded and worn out by residence in the East.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

N.B.—OWING to further fall in EXCHANGE we are compelled to make an ADVANCE of 15 per cent. on our Catalogue prices for all goods not Manufactured in India.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.

6 FOR Rs. 12.

OUT SIZES Rs. 2. EXTRA.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

6 FOR Rs. 18.

OUT SIZES Rs. 2. EXTRA.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ON account of the Imposition of DUTIES and the further FALL IN EXCHANGE, from this date and until further notice, an ADDITION of 15 per cent will be made to all PRICES quoted in the Company's Price List (51st Issue) of February, 1894, except on Wines, Aerated Waters, Proprietory Goods, and Indian Teas.

FOR PRICES OF WINES SEE SPECIAL LIST.

KEMP & CO., LD.

Bombay, 5th May, 1894.

WANTED, a DRAFTSMAN, on the Temporary Establishment. Salary Rs. 45 per month. Knowledge of English and Estimating necessary. Apply with Copies of Testimonials.

K. E. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahal.

Kaira, 4th May, 1894.

WANTED.

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c., &c.

European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of this Office.

NOTIFICATION,

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY are hereby requested to PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1893-94 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M., on all week days, except Saturday, and 12-30 P.M., on Saturday.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 7th April, 1894.

TO EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS.

THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY CHRONICLE can be had, Post Free, from Mr. JAMES JAMIESON, The Academy, Henderson Row, Edinburgh, for 3s. 3d. annually. The EDINBURGH ACADEMY ARMY LIST, containing Names and Services of over 500 Academicals, who have held rank in the Army, for 1s. 1d., post free, from Mr. JAMIESON, or DOUGLAS and FOULIS, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design.........Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches.........	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL
FOR
SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE ;—MILD
"1888" MIXTURE ; MEDIUM MILD.
"GOLDEN BLOCK" do. ; MEDIUM FULL.
"RIFLE" do. : FULL.
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.
VIRGINIA SHAG.
LATAKIA.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS..................	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS..................	" 3 8	"

TRICHINOPOLIES.

Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands in Stock.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice,

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE........................ Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 62 of 1892, Ayshabai versus Halimabai and others, and in pursuance of an order, dated 17th March, 1892, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th May, 1894, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, gold and silver ornaments, consisting haslis, kadas, armlets, tavijs, forehead ornaments, anklets, baljoos, waist chains, gonds, rings, wajarthikis, bangles, nose rings, neck ornaments, Akbarshai square rupees, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 7, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Large Piece of Vacant Land with Property at Girgaum, behind Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's Bungalow.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Seth Abdoola Dawood Bewla, and on account and risk or Mr. Anundrao Narayen, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece of land situate on the north side of Khetwady Road and east side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,666 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 75, new No. 13752, old Survey No.—, new Survey No. 7386, together with the buildings standing thereon, assesed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1899-1899 and 1900, and street Nos. 1, 2, and 3, bounded on the east by the property of Padamjee Pestonjee, on the west by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on the north partly by property of Cumroodin Abdulla, partly by property of Mahomedan Ismail, partly by property of Khundoji Ramji, and partly by property of Gopaldas Mahadhowdas, and on the south by the said Khetwady Road, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the Kharwa Dana Road and other tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, belonging to
A. C. LLOYD, Esq., leaving for Calcutta,
At his Residence, Old Ice House, next to
Great Western Hotel,
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, 1894.
Now on View.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albert Buildings, Fort, above the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, 1 first rate double barrel C N B L Rifle, in case complete, almost new, 400 bore, weighing only 8 lbs. 3 oz., also 200 Irish loaded cartridges, brass cases, &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Pubic Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. S. Thacker and Co, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made complete suits of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by special Madrasee carpenters under their own supervision, China and Japanese curiosities, and other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different native dealers, going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE
Of Very Valuable Household Furniture,
By Wimbridge and John Roberts,
At Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,
On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m.,
The Property of E. B. CARROLL, Esq.

Unless previously privately disposed of Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee Koorpal Khimjee, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the mortgagor, Morarjee Pitamber, the property, specified below, mortgaged to the said Koorpal Khimjee in virtue of an agreement, dated the 15th day of June, 1887, and made between the said motgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated 20th day of April, 1894, in suit No. 165 of 1893. The sale will be held on the premises on THURSDAY, 17th day of May, 1894, at 4 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and beingin Khuduck Street or Esrail Moolla Cross Roads without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the books of the Collector of quit and ground rent under Nos. 1066, 1067 and 1068 and Survey Nos. 331, 342 and 317, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 37 and at present under No. 26, containing by admeasurement 379 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Esrail Moolla Cross Road, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south partly by a passage and the house of Sullaman Yacoob and partly by a passage and house of Boodoobai, widow of Tannaji, and Gowari, daughter of Dadur, and which said premises were formerly and are now the occupation of the tenants of the said Morarji Pittamber.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitor, or to the undersignod.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayan Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging lamps, pier glasses, a handsome strongbuilt landau, one strong built brougham, a powerful grey Arab horse, one child's perambulator, &c., the property of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Davies, designer to Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, specially designed and made to order at Messrs. John Roberts and Co's workshop for his personal use, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 7, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white drill.
3 " grey mulls.
2 " white mulls.
5 " champagne moselle in quarts.

On account of the concerned—
T C T 695 ingots copper.
On account and at the risk of Ramburtab Sivnarayen—
R A 4670—21, 71 and 716—3 bales orange cambrics.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 7, 1894.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (while perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the seaside To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 case 50 musical clocks.

1 lot of sample goods consisting of accordions, table mats, brushes, steel trunks, musical box, dressing cases, photo frames, mirrors, hardware, &c.

A quantity of tinned provisions, consisting of compressed and boiled mutton, roast and Heghland mutton, boiled beef, soups, soup and boneli, beef suet, beef tea, preserved potatoes, &c.

By order of Mr, Carl Wallach and on account and at the risk of Rehmuthula Motun, ex s. s. Oriental—

859—R N—1 case 224½ yards woollens.

By order of Hemraj Canjee and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Nensookh Wassoodew—

B 2681—2687 | 2694—2695 | 4 cases 236 pieces fancy cambric prints.

On account of the concerned ex Deepdale—
1 new iron hand cart.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 C spring dogcart with hood.
1 chestnut Arab horse 14-3, 6 years.
2 sets rubber tired wheels.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES T. RED YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mangaldas Ghirdhardass Parekh, Ahmedabad—

Ex s. s. Lycia.

(MGP) 1319—26-40—15 bales John Orr Ewing and Co.'s XX. quality 2-40s Turkey-red yarn.

Ex s. s. City of Edinburgh.

41-55—15 bales John Orr Ewing and Co.'s XX quality 2-40s Turkey-red yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Merwanjee Mody & Co., Ld., the following goods :—

M M & Co.—74-80—5 cases Asbestos goods.
V 881 B—43 bags French chalk.
V 768 B—1—1 case reversible rings.
V 766 B—1—1 case balances.
V 547 B—1 case lamp wicks.
V 548 B—1-2—2 cases wire gauges and galvanised wire.
V 545 B—1—1 case lamps.
V 624 B—1-20—17-holed grindstones.
V 646 B—1-7—7 sacks hammer and shovel shafts.
V 643 B—1 case coloured lenses.
V 623 B—1 case copper tubes.
V 549 B—1 case loom forks.
V 522 B—1-10—10 frames hair felt.

SALE OF 125 KEGS LIQUID ALIZARINE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Chutterbhooj Khimjee—

Ex. s. s. Africa.

G. 1460 99—40 kegs liquid alizarine of 20 per cent.
1500 84—85 " " of 16 per cent.

In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF 100 FULL-PRESSED BALES GOOD DHOLLERA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jutha of Pairaj Chansey by order of Mr Ramdass Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co.

100 full-pressed bales good Dhollera cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in a godown, situate in Cursetjee Suklajee Street, opposite to the Napier Foundry, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel :—

A quantity of machinery, consisting of wheels for portable engines, pullies and fly wheels, weighing machines, screw jacks, hand ice machines, chaff cutting machines, patent chain blocks, pumps, tanks, couplings, bolts and nuts, tools, fittings, castings, &c.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the property of Lt.-Col W. Osborn, R. E., consisting of camp furniture, engineering books, strong built Barreilly cart, one powerful grey Arab and one Australian horse, harness, Swiss cottage and Bechoba tents, rowtees and necessary tents, nearly new Winchester rifle, with kit, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 7, 1894.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

IN accordance with Section 319 (Clause 1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Notice is hereby given that ABDUL RAHIMON STREET from PAIDONI to the CRAWFORD MARKETS, will be CLOSED for all Wheeled Traffic, except Tram Cars, going North or South, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th Instant, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Drain Cleaning Operations.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Bombay Municipal Offices, Public Health Department, 4th May, 1894

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
96, Argyll Road, Bombay.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furnitnre.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA......	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened or which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125.000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$	42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 3, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent

LONDON PUBLISHERS.
NOW READY.

Size 12 by 8½ inches. Full-Bound Cloth. Price, 7s. 6d.
Handsomely Half-Bound Morocco. Price 14s.

AN ATLAS OF INDIA. Containing Sixteen Coloured Plates of Maps and Plans of Cities. Size, 14 by 12 inches, With Historical and Statistical Letterpress by Sir W. W. HUNTER, K. C. S. I., and a Complete Index of Names.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,
Edinburgh and London, and all Booksellers throughout India.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
PITT PRESS MATHEMATICAL SERIES.

ARITHMETIC FOR SCHOOLS. With or without Answers. By C. SMITH, M.A., Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 3s. 6d.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY. Books I.-VI. Edited by H.M. TAYLOR, M.A., Fellow and formerly Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4s. BOOKS I. & II., 1s. 6d. ; BOOKS III. & IV., 1s. 6d. ; BOOKS V. and VI. 1s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. By W. W ROUSE BALL, M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4s. 6d.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. By E. W. HOBSON, Sc. D., F. R. S., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, and University Lecturer in Mathematics ; and C. M. JESSOP, M.A., Fellow of Clare College. 4s. 6d.

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS FOR BEGINNERS. By S. L. LONEY, M. A. 4s. 6d.

ELEMENTS OF STATICS AND DYNAMICS. By S. L. LONEY, M. A. Third Edition. 7s 6d.
Part I.—ELEMENTS of STATICS. 4s. 6d.
Part II.—ELEMENTS of DYNAMICS. 3s. 6d.

LONDON : C. J. CLAY & SONS,
Cambridge University Press Warehouse,
AVE MARIA LANE.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months..	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 421 High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 Years.

FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS :—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE :—29, Esplanade Road.

THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with LIBERALITY and SECURITY.

MAXIMUM of ECONOMY at Commencement of the Assurance.

The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.

Proposal Forms and information readily Supplied by

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT AND FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality : Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 11th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Urish Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdowne	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	320 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	[illegible]
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,500	Rs. 300	4,875
Co. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,320
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	[illegible]5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	300	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	308
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marcks & Co., Ld.	[illegible],000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Orien al Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	280	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	980
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	26[illegible]
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 192½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,225
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	600	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	400	500	500	30	455
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	600	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	[illegible]00	180	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 —	200 215
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,010

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	415
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	3[illegible]0
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	200
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	1[illegible]0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	535
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,800	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	645
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Rs. 1	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	600	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	148
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	972½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,572½
*Mazagon	5,000	[illegible]	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,480	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	305
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,217½
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,280	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	60	550
Vesichunker Lakhmichunker C. Mill Co Ld.	800	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-8	
China Leaf	"	28-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	27-7	"
Do. do. new	"	27-4	"
Australia do.	"	28-4	
Bombay do.	"	28-8	
English Sovereigns	"	18-8	
Do. Dressed	"	18-8	
Bar Silver 17 [illegible]	"	95	
Do. 17½ do.	"	96	
Carolus Dollars	"	222	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	165	
[illegible]	"	310-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert at the Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Lindula entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers Port Elliot and Nairung on Saturday; the steamers Germania, Egremont Castle, and the ship Naworth Castle left it on Saturday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 8th instant.

A Missing Lad.—Daji Gunnoo, residing at Candawady Lane, has reported to the police that his son, named Gopal, aged sixteen years, has been missing since Thursday.

Celebration.—The birthday of the immortal Shivaji will be celebrated under the auspices of the Mahratta Aikechu Sabha, this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of Mr. Ramkrishna Manekji, Babula Tank Road, when Mr. Anna Martand Joshi will deliver an address in *kirtan* form on the life of Shivaji Maharaj.

The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.—We are sorry to learn that Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Moulvi Syed Mehdi Ali will be unable, on account of a severe illness from which he has been confined to bed for the last two weeks, to deliver the lectures to the public of Bombay which he intended to give. This illness was aggravated by his speaking for two hours, in the Anjuman-i-Islam, while still suffering from cough and fever.

Concert at the Indo-British Institution.—We remind our readers of the concert to be held this evening, at the Indo-British Institution, near the Victoria Terminus, in aid of the funds of Holy Trinity Church. The programme includes selections of music on several instruments, songs by some well-known amateurs, and recitations by a local favourite. We have only to add that two-thirds of the congregation of Holy Trinity Church consist of the children of the Institution, to commend the object of the concert to the public sympathy.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Quadrille	Merry England	W William.
Overture	Sommernacht Straum	Suppe.
Polka	Bon Jour	Enos Andrew.
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Sidney Jones.
Valse	Gypsies	A G Crowe.
Galop	The Planters	C Fericke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 6 o'clock this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand:—

March	La Rose	Stella.
Overture	Jubilation	Bach.
Valse	Violets	Waldteufel.
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Potpourie	Musical Illusions	Schriener.
Galop	Now here now there	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Burglary at Bhendy Bazaar.—On Friday morning, a shop belonging to a Mahomedan, named Fazul Mahomed, at Bhendy Bazaar, was discovered to have been broken open, the three locks on the door of the shop having been smashed off. Complainant, who resides at Doongree, was sent for by the police, and, on examination of the shop, it was found that a cupboard and cashbox had been broken open, and property, consisting of skull caps and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 172-8, had been stolen. Inquiries were instituted by the police, which led to the arrest of a man, named Mahomed Madad, with the stolen property to the amount of Rs. 66-8 in his possession. Complainant subsequently stated that the amount of the property given by him was incorrect, and that the pieces of wearing apparel recovered were the only articles stolen.

Fire at Mazagon.—At 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a stack of bamboos belonging to Cureem Mahomed, and situate at the old Gunpowder Works, Mazagon. On an alarm being raised, a number of neighbours ran to the burning stack and succeeded in saving seventy-five bundles out of 472. The different fire-brigade stations were communicated with, but on the arrival of the engines it was found that they could not be brought into requisition as there was no water available in the main. Fortunately there was a well at a short distance from the burning house. The Byculla steamer commenced working with water obtained therefrom, and the flames were extinguished at 5-30 a.m. The damage is estimated at Rs. 297. The outbreak is supposed to be due to a spark of fire from a quantity of rubbish, which was being burnt on the Port Trust ground about 100 yards away.

The Feast of the Holy Cross at Matharpaccady.—The feast of the Holy Cross was celebrated this year at the Oratory at Matharpaccady by public subscriptions in a manner unparalleled in the past, for the last twenty years, *i.e.*, since 1873, in which year the Oratory was constructed and blessed. The artistic decorations set off with a fine display of lights, well intermingled with Chinese lanterns, presented a very imposing spectacle. The music was all that could be wished, due in a measure to the willing part some of the ladies of the place took. During the Novena a very fair number of people attended, but the throng on the feast day was large and appreciative. The efforts of Messrs. Crasto and Lopes, each of whom in their respective sphere had an arduous task to perform, were crowned with success. The Rev. Father Goldsmith presided and Rev. Father D'Cruz, the Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, gave a long and interesting history of the Holy Cross.

Financial Difficulties lead to Suicide.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, the acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Kalbadavi Road, touching the death of Nanabhoy Bhogilal, an opium speculator, aged forty years, residing in that locality. The deceased was in an insolvent state and his creditors used to come to his house and dun him almost every day. On one occasion he was arrested by a Marwaree. He was much depressed about his financial affairs. At 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Nanabhoy came home, took his meal as usual and went out, without saying where he was going. At about 9 p.m., Canji Mackun, a coachman, in the service of Tapidass Vurjdass while getting his master's gharry ready at the stable, in Khanderao Lane, heard a splash in a well close by. Canji went to the well and seeing the water disturbed raised an alarm. The well was searched and in a few minutes the body of the deceased was taken out. The man was unconscious, but life was not then quite extinct. Efforts to restore respiration were however, unavailing, and he shortly afterwards died. A verdict of suicide by drowning in the well was recorded.

The Feast of N. S. D'Salvacao.—This feast was celebrated yesterday, at the Dadur Catholic Church, with due pomp and ceremony. The church is situated in the very heart of the woods, in Lower Mahim. The Novena or nine-days' prayers, lasted from the 27th ultimo, till Saturday morning, during which time, there was always a fair attendance of devotees. At 1 o'clock yesterday, the pealing of bells and the booming of little guns announced that Mass was to be celebrated yesterday, being preceded on Saturday evening with vespers, at which the Rev. Fr. Athaide, the Vicar of Dabul Church, assisted by about twenty priests, officiated. The orchestra engaged for the occasion was a very good one. At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, arrived, and was given an address of welcome, to which he suitably replied. His Lordship then entered the church to celebrate the Pontifical Mass. He was attired in full episcopal robes, and attended by his secretary and others. The rendering of *Kyrie* and *Gloria* to the strains of the orchestra was all that could be desired. After the Gospel, his Lordship's secretary preached a sermon in the Portuguese tongue. The principal rites of the Pontifical Mass were then performed, and the service concluded with the Benediction pronounced by the Bishop.

Goa News.—A Mahomedan at Saligaum, suspecting his wife of infidelity, killed her outright by striking a blow on her head. The tragedy was committed unknown to any one. The murderer carried the dead body and threw it in a neighbouring well, and the first thing he did in the morning was to report to the police the disappearance of his wife. The dead body was found floating in the well, and the cause of death having been ascertained from the wound, the house was searched, and the ground was found bespattered with blood. The man has been arrested.—Mr. Candido Correa is going to oppose the candidature of Mr. Christovao Pinto at Salsette, and a tough contest is expected at the forthcoming Election on the 27th instant. In Bardez and Ilhas no signs of opposition are visible to the official nominees.—The post of Administrador at Ilhas has been kept vacant for several months, and Mr. Gomes, the A.-D.-C.-in-waiting to his Excellency the Governor-General, is being spoken of as a probable successor.—Mr. Norton, the Delegate of Bardez, received a demonstration of sympathy and respect from the people of Bardez on his retirement to Portugal.—A panic has been created at several places by the appearance of some Hindu strangers who on pretext of begging alms are running away with whatever they can lay hands upon and with young children. A boy of four years was kidnapped at Fontainhas, and was rescued by the timely search of his mother. Theft may perhaps be the principal object of the itinerant beggars; but the people are so fond of exaggeration that unusual things are attributed to the strangers.—The Municipality of Ilhas has issued an order to do away with shutters of cocoanut leaves used by the people from immemorial times, and substitute them by zinc or other decent mattresses. These shutters are used for protecting doors and windows from rain.—There are many poor people who would find it hard to put up the costly shutters. The Municipal Chamber is charged with alienating the support of the people if the representatives prove themselves unfeeling to the circumstances of their constituents.—The mechanical lights and other lamps either of metal or glass, shall be in future exempted from special duty but will pay 14 per cent. *ad valorem*.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the fourteen weeks of the first half-year ending 7th April, amounted to Rs. 1,53,696, compared with Rs. 1,55,280 for the corresponding period last year. The earnings for the week ending 7th April showed a decrease of Rs. 3,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year.—Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General, is to be raised to the rank of General.—The distillation of the caju spirit this year has been poor owing to the restrictions of the Abkari Department, but the price of the country liquor is pretty low.—The service of the steam launches has been handed over to the new contractor who ought to be able to work it profitably and to the satisfaction of the public.

SAD BATHING FATALITY AT BATTERY ISLAND.

On Friday afternoon, a sad bathing fatality occurred in the sea, at Middle Ground, Battery Island, resulting in the death of a gunner, named J. McBride, of the 20th Southern Division, R. A. It appears that at about half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, the deceased and three other gunners of the same Division, named J. Hill, M. Robinson, and J. H. Stafford, went in the sea to bathe. After having been in water for a while, McBride and Hill swam towards a boat, which was about ten yards away from the island on the north-east side. The boat being safely reached, Hill asked his companion whether he could swim back to the shore. McBride having replied in the affirmative, they both started together, but Hill, who was a stronger swimmer than the other, immediately struck out for the island, while McBride, who was left behind, became exhausted and sank within a very short distance from the island. On seeing McBride drowning, Stafford, who was bathing at the steps and looking on, called out that McBride was drowning. Hill and Robinson went to his assistance, but before they could reach him, he was drowned, the tide was running in at the time. Hill dived twice, but failed to find McBride. The water police were informed, and they searched for the body, but with no better result. The intelligence was sent to all the bunders.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two races were held under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association on Saturday afternoon, the first being started at 4-35. It was open to ships' boats only, and the competitions were:—

Boat's name	Entered by
Nellie	Capt Gifford, R N
Eve	Lieut Tuke, R N
Clive's Life-boat	Lieut H Dobbin, R I M

The second race open to all yachts was also started at 4-35. The following five boats competed:—

Boat's name	Entered by
Senta	Surg-Major H Boyd.
Blue Bell	Mr P G Messent.
Mannikin	Capt S C N Smith.
Red Rose	Capt M A Humphrey.
Janetta	Lieut F M Close.

The handicap allowances and result of both the races sailed was as follows:—

Names of Boats	Janetta.	Blue Bell	Red Rose	Mannikin.	Time of arrival.		
	M.	M.	M.	M.	H.	M.	S.
Senta	2	4	8	10	6	18	40
Janetta	..	2	6	8	6	27	20
Blue Bell	..	..	4	6	6	28	45
†Red Rose	..	..	..	2	6	18	0
*Mannikin	..	..	..	...	6	27	50
Ships' boats.							
Nellie					7	6	40
†Eve					7	1	40
Clive's Life-boat					far behind, not timed.		

† 1st prizes. * 2nd prize.

The wind was west south-west to west north-west. The course sailed was No. 4 in the list reversed.

A DECAYING CORPS.

The Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, we regret to say, is following a downward course. The establishment is seven companies, but a look at the Army List will at once show that there are no officers to speak of, a Major, 2 Captains and 2 Lieutenants! The Government of India have just sanctioned the disestablishment of F. Company, and the transfer of its few members to other companies. There is not one Second Lieutenant in the corps. Poona is one of the largest military stations in India, and ought to possess a good Volunteer corps, but for some reason or other gentlemen will not come forward to accept commissions, and neither Commandant nor Adjutant appears to look for them. The name of a Parsee Volunteer has been put forward for a commission, a gentleman who held a Lieutenancy in the Beluchistan Volunteers, and it is said he appealed to the whole corps for their suffrages, but was rather disappointed at the opinions not being unanimous, some of the Europeans threatening resignation. The result is not yet known; but it was decidedly unconstitutional to appeal to the whole corps for votes. Situated as the corps is, it is regrettable that anything should be done to cause discontent, as at present there is not one officer for each company. One Major is much too old, about 60 years of age (surely there should be a limit of age even to volunteering), the other who was rushed up to Major and has been away since, has just been transferred to the Supernumerary list. This state of affairs we regret very much to see, and consider that something should be done to improve it. Now that khaki is recognised as the uniform generally throughout India, the expense of becoming an officer is not so great as it was, and there should be no difficulty in getting men of the right sort to come forward. It is folly to put in figureheads who cannot give a word of command on parade, without sending a titter through the ranks. It is too ludicrous at an inspection, when the manual exercise is being performed, to hear "point bayonets" (intended evidently for fixed bayonets) given when the men are standing at the shoulder! Poona was declared a Hill Station, to suit Survey men when in recess, and now that they have nearly all gone, the men desire to revert to the "status quo ante" as there is too much fun going on in the season for men to turn out well for drill or parade.—"C. & M. Gazette."

In regard to current changes in the Forest Department, says the *Pioneer*, Mr. McKee has been promoted permanently as Conservator on the Government of India list, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Whittal. He has, however, had to take eight months' sick leave to England, and Mr. Thomas, Deputy Conservator, has been appointed to act for him in the Southern Circle of the Central Provinces, to which he had been transferred before his illness. Mr. McKee arrived at Dehra from Assam, suffering from influenza of so severe a type that the majority of the members on the Board of Control of the Forest School caught it from him. Now the disease has spread freely throughout the station, almost in epidemic form. The permanent vacancy among Forest Conservators caused by Colonel Doveton's retirement is, for the time being, to be treated as a temporary vacancy, probably because there are several officers acting in the grade with almost equal claims. If further arguments were needed in support of the linking-up of the narrow-gauge railway systems, they would be found in the returns of traffic over the temporary bridge which the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have built at Byramghat. Some sixty wagons a day cross the Gogra, and the arrangement will work admirably until the river comes down in flood. Part of the company's scheme for linking their line with the narrow-gauge at Cawnpore is the building of a permanent bridge at Byramghat, and there can be no doubt that if this were done, and an independent line constructed, an immense increase of traffic would take place. A London correspondent writes, by the way, that the India Office are growing impatient at the delay in this country in carrying out the linking-up project. Mr. Izat, manager of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, is now at home, and his directors will learn from him how the case really stands. Their representations to the Secretary of State are likely to be of the unpleasantly urgent kind.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

CONCERNING EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

An Impression seems to have got abroad that the rate at which exchange compensation is being granted for the current quarter, is below what can be legitimately claimed, and that the Financial Department have not acted altogether fairly in fixing the figure at 1s. 2⅜d. This view is probably due to calculations made on the basis of the great fall in the value of the rupee since the middle of January. But it should be remembered that the rate for one quarter is decided by the average rate of the previous three months. In the present instance the 1s. 2 3-8d. rate was arrived at by striking an average from December 16th to March 15th, both days inclusive. On December 22nd exchange was as high as 1s. 3 5-32d.; on January 3rd and 4th it was 1s. 3 4-32d. From the latter date it began to decline; on January 13th it was 1s. 2 30-32d. Then it rallied, and for three days it was 1s. 3d., but the fall began again, and on February 8th exchange had sunk below 1s. 2d. The lowest point reached was on February 24th and 26th, the figures of those days being 1s. 1 17-32d. There was a rise in the first half of March, 1s. 2 4-32d. being touched, and 1s. 2d. and upwards being reached on four other days. Excluding Sundays and holidays the average of the quarter ending on 15th March, was 1s. 2 3-8d., which is the rate adopted by the Financial authorities. The method of striking this average may be briefly explained. The demand rate as furnished by the Bank of Bengal for every business-day of the quarter is taken; the amounts are added together and then divided by the number of business-days; and the result is the rate announced by the Financial Department to regulate exchange compensation for the next quarter. In the quarter ending March 15th there were 72 business-days, and the average was 1s. 2 3-8d. The daily rate is, we believe, arrived at by striking an average on the transactions of the day, and not by taking either the highest or lowest quotations of that day. To show how exchange has fallen it may be added that the rate for the first quarter after compensation was granted was 1s. 3 11-32d., for the 2nd quarter 1s. 3 5-32d., and for the current quarter 1s. 2 3-8d.

While on the subject, a complaint has reached us which deserves to be ventilated. It is in connection with the levy of income-tax on the compensation allowance. When the first announcement was made, the Government were generous enough to say that retrospective effect would be given to their order granting the allowance, and thus a lump sum was given to all officers. Military Officers drawing less than Rs.500 per month are exempt from income-tax; but they suddenly received a sum which put their income, in one month's paysheet only, beyond the limit. They were promptly charged income-tax on the whole amount for that month. If the lump sum had been received in monthly instalments originally, their pay plus the compensation allowance would still have remained below Rs. 500 per month. If they had had merely to pay the tax on the lump sum given as compensation they would not have grumbled, but their ordinary income was taxed in addition. Again, we pointed out some time ago how an officer on receipt say of Rs. 480 or 490 per month finds that his compensation allowance carries him beyond the Rs. 500 exemption limit. Income tax is then levied on the whole sum so that he never receives but a doubtful benefit from the bonus. Now the main idea of granting exchange compensation was to help the men on small incomes, particularly in the case of the Army; but nothing can be more unfair than the manner in which they are mulcted of a few rupees each month to swell the income-tax receipts. Let their compensation allowance be subject, by all means, to the tax if the Government want the money; but why sweep within the meshes of the collecting net the pay which was free from taxation before? Officers drawing their thousands a month may not appreciate the point; they get their compensation minus a small deduction for income-tax and are well content. If they think out the case of their juniors whose actual pay is just below Rs. 500 monthly they may come to the conclusion that a palpable injustice is being done. Action so despicable as this is not excused by the necessity for economy. However badly the Government of India may be off for money, it is still bound to supply itself honestly and not by chicanery, which does not cease to be wrong because it is practised to the disadvantage of its own servants.

Among the well-known men who had agreed to be present at the Bimetallic Conference which has just assembled at the Mansion House, are Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Lidderdale, Mr. Hugh Matheson, Professors Nicholson and Foxwell, Sir David Barbour and Mr. S. Montagu, M. P. Many foreign and colonial delegates will also be present, and even the opponents of the movement have come to admit that the claim of the meeting to be considered as most important can no longer be denied. The truth is that the condition of affairs is becoming so serious that even the sworn advocates of gold monometallism are beginning to be uneasy, though there are yet unhappily small signs of repentance. "The Economist," for instance, to which the goldbug, we a debt of gratitude for an unswerving support that has never hesitated to walk by faith when sight failed makes a naive confession of helplessness in a recent issue. After pointing out that the course of prices during the present years has tended downwards—the total index number is the lowest recorded since the beginning of 1886—the writer goes on to say: "If, therefore, a revival in trade is in progress, as is generally believed, it has not been so far effective in maintaining prices even at their former level, much less in bringing about an advance." It is needless to add that the "Economist," though completely bewildered at this persistent fall in prices in the face of conditions which ordinarily make for a rise, yet steadily declines to open its eyes to the true explanation. The fall will doubtless, we are told, "be claimed by our bimetallist friends as bearing out one of their theories," but it does nothing of the sort, for the fall in the gold price of silver has been far more marked than the fall in the gold prices of commodities. This is, of course, an entire misrepresentation of the bimetallic position. No bimetallist ever supposed that general gold prices would suffer the extraordinary collapse which has overtaken silver since the closure of the Indian mints and the repeal of the Sherman Act. Thanks to the goldbugs, silver has for the moment become a mere commodity, and as an enormous demand for the commodity has at the same time been cut off, it has naturally fallen more suddenly and markedly than the prices of other commodities. All that the bimetallist maintains is, that so long as the world continues to place the ever-increasing burden of currency work on gold alone, there will of necessity be an appreciation in gold, or in other words there will be a downward tendency in general prices. He does not even hold that bimetallism would absolutely prevent an appreciation of the standard in a long term of years. The contention is merely that if there was an appreciation, it would be so gradual as to be practically imperceptible. On the other hand the steady depression of gold prices, which monometallism is unable either to explain or to counteract, is just what the bimetallist would expect. The scramble for gold is growing more intense, the volume of trade to be dealt with is daily growing larger, the drag on gold prices therefore is natural and inevitable. There is no other reasonable explanation, and the admitted inability of the monometallist journals to supply one, though they have been cudgelling their brains, is one of the hopeful signs of the situation. For years back they have been content to attribute the fall in prices to over-production. As everybody can appreciate the effect on the price of a particular commodity of a glut in the market, this explanation became immensely popular, especially as the true esplanation, which involves the exhibition of causes affecting the general level of prices, is by no means so obvious. The over-production theory, however, has been continuously in use since 1874, and has been mere threadbare. People, moreover, are at last beginning to suspect a lurking contradiction. They are told that low prices are due to increase of supply and cheapened production; but inasmuch as the advance of civilisation and the improvement of the arts involve a constant progress in these directions, they are threatened, if they continue to accept the monometallic theory of prices, with a perpetual depression. Political economy, as Professor Nicholson has remarked, has been called a dismal science, but it would be dismal indeed were it to warrant the belief that the causes of a general depression in industry should be looked for in vast improvements in production and better organisation of commerce. It is astonishing how long the world is taking to detect this contradiction, but there are signs that the light is at last beginning to break. Let us hope the Conference at the Mansion House will hasten the general illumination. It must come ultimately, but to us in India delay will certainly mean embarrassment and danger, and might mean perdition.—*Pioneer.*

A telegram, dated Rangoon, 3rd May, says the steamer Ajax arrived here this afternoon with seventy-four survivors from the Siamese steamer Setthi, which foundered in the cyclone on Sunday, forty miles from the island of Kalagauk. About fifty lives have been lost, most of them Chinese passengers. The only European lost was Mr. Molyneux, first officer of the Setthi. The steamer left Rangoon on Friday, and met the cyclone on Saturday night. On Sunday her fires were washed out, two of her boats broken, and her bulwarks carried away. Towards evening the two remaining boats were filled with passengers, Captain Lingard, Commander of the Setthi, taking charge of one, and Captain Menzell, concessionaire of the Mergui in Mines, who was the only first class passenger, of the other. On Monday the boats arrived at Kalagauk, near Amherst.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 24th to 30th April, 1894.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—2862 cwts cotton unpressed, 232 cwts wool unpressed, 1085 cwts rapeseed &c, 2000 cwts rapeseed, for transhipment to Havre, 9838 cwts wheat, 1838 cwts wheat for transhipment to Massowa, 1189 cwts jowaree, 3902 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Havre, 8567 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden, 30 cwts rice, 1176 cwts rice for transhipment to Aden, 205 cwts barley for transhipment to Aden, 4862 corges skins, 21 corges hides, and 6000 cwts bones.

Kola s, (Bombay)—928 cwts cotton unpressed, 157 cwts wool unpressed, 775 cwts rapeseed, 12195 cwts wheat, 778 cwts jowaree, 3541 cwts jowaree for transhipment, 2621 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Massowa; 133 cwts rice, and 2347 corges skins.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—821 cwts cotton unpressed, 712 cwts rapeseed, 3005 cwts wheat, 586 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden, 29 cwts rice, and 550 corges hide.

Simla s, (Bombay)—1655 cwts cotton unpressed, and 1280 cwts wheat.

Tresco s, (Bombay)—5062 cwts cotton unpressed.

Mecca s, (Bombay)—280 cwts cotton unpressed, 134 cwts rapeseed, 2459 cwts wheat, 2092 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden.

Karpurthala s, (Bombay)—100 bales cotton for transhipment to Naples, 105 cwts cotton unpressed 551 cwts rapeseed, 9565 cwts wheat, and 1736 corges skins.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—828 cwts cotton unpressed, 1914 cwts wheat, 832 cwts jowaree, 824 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden, 696 cwts rice, 566 cwts rice for transhipment to Aden.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—1706 cwts cotton unpressed.

Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg)—2455 bales cotton, 1891 cwts rapeseed, and 4000 cwts wheat.

Stolzenfels s, (Bombay)—190 bales cotton, 2301 cwts cotton unpressed.

Country s, (Bombay)—3549 cwts cotton unpressed, 96 cwts wool unpressed, 183 cwts rapeseed, 629 cwts rice, and 253 cwts mutter.

IMPORTS.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—150 pieces prints (foreign).

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—249 pieces white goods (foreign), and 52 pieces prints.

Ebro s, (Hull)—350 pieces grey goods.

City of Khios s, (Liverpool)—1168 pieces white goods (foreign), and 500 pieces prints (foreign).

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—810 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1197 pieces white goods (foreign), and 446 pieces prints (foreign).

Metapedia s, (Liverpool)—580 pieces grey goods (foreign).

Horatio s—750 pieces white goods (foreign).

Pemba s, (Bombay)—500 pieces prints (foreign).

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—2900 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5678 pieces white goods (foreign), 3174 pieces prints (foreign), 1000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), and 121 cwts steel.

Indra s, (Liverpool)—600 pieces grey goods (foreign), 660 pieces white goods (foreign), and 112 tons coals.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), 95 pieces grey goods (foreign), 400 pieces white goods (foreign), and 91 pieces prints (foreign).

Rydal Hall s, (Liverpool)—6177 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5007 pieces white goods (foreign), 1736 pieces prints (foreign), and 8400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—1600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—5120 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2340 pieces grey goods (Indian), 11035 pieces white goods (foreign), 3826 pieces prints (foreign), 1200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—800 pieces grey goods (Indian), and 530 pieces prints (foreign).

Kapurthala s, 5664 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6998 pieces grey goods (Indian), 25730 pieces white goods (foreign), 9899 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 10300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 8180 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 10 cwts copper, and 56 cwts yellow metal.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—74144 pieces grey goods (foreign), 95171 pieces white goods (foreign), 74082 pieces prints (foreign), 15280 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 32400 lbs T red dyed yarns (foreign), 150 cwts iron bar &c, and 80 tons coals.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—250 pieces prints (foreign).

Kola s, (Bombay)—3666 pieces grey goods (foreign) 7729 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4591 pieces prints (foreign), 20 pieces prints (Indian), 1900 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 9400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 60 cwts copper, and 107 cwts yellow metal.

Satrunji s, (Bombay)—25 pieces grey goods (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—2523 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1726 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5452 pieces white goods (foreign), 3412 pieces prints (foreign), 9700 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 4200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 29 cwts copper.

Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—29600 gallons kerosine oil.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 3.

Clibborn, Major, Bengal, Principal T College, on leave, from Roorkee.

May 4.

Babington, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, from Mandalay.
Willams, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 18th, Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Carleton, Lt, Bo, 4th King's Owen, on leave from Nusseerabad.
Fair, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Birkbeck, Capt, Ms, The Royal Scots, on leave, from Belgaum.

May 5.

Lane, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Infy, H C, on leave, from Poona.
Warner, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Lancers, H C, on duty, from Poona.
Hopton, Capt, Bo, 1st Grenad, on leave, from Baroda.
Leach, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.
Anderson, Capt, Bengal, A J A G, on duty, from Poona.
Gott, Capt, Bo, Governor's Body Guard, on leave, from Poona.
Light, Capt, Bo, 17th Infy, on leave, from Matheran.
Gibban, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURE—May 5.

Traill, 2nd Lt, Bengal, East Lanc Regt, on leave from England.
Doyne, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Gordon, Lt-Col, Bengal, on retirement, to England.
Lloyd, Capt, Ms, Comt Transport, on leave, to England.
Symth, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, on leave, to England.
Dalzell, Major, Bengal, Army Staff, on leave, to England.
Swanson, Capt, Bo, 1st, Worcester Regt, on leave, to England
Young, Major Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Shaw, Capt, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Bawring, Capt, Bengal, 17th Infy, on leave, to England.
Lucas, Lt, Bo, Comt, on leave, to England.
Machonchy, Capt, Bengal, Kurrim Militia, on leave, to England.
Skey, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Campbell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, I S C, on leave, to England.
Greany, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M , on furlough, to England.
Faskin, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.
Patts, Major, Bengal R H A, on leave to England.
Farwell, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Williams, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Brickbeck, Capt, Ms, The Royal Scots, on leave, to England.
Fair, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Warner, Lt, Bo, 3rd Lancers, H C, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Lane, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Infy, H C, on leave, to England.
Babington, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to England.
Cookson, Capt, Bengal, 16th Cavy, on leave, to England.
Cox, Capt, Ms, 21st Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Leach, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Capt, Bengal, A J A G, on duty to Hyderabad.
Spratt, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Worcester, Regt, on leave, to England.
Gott, Capt, Bo, Governor's Body Guard, on leave, to England.
Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, on leave, to England.
Clibborn, Major, Bengal, Principal, T College, on leave, to England.
Duperior, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Gibbon, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Mein, Major, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to England.
Baker, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Colombo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th May, 1894.

1. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 5th inst., has been granted to Corpl J. Aspinwall.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF MAY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a rapid fall at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch and Khandwa, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces and highest in the south. Gredients are moderate. Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly at Agra, Allahabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Mangalore, Cochin, and Bellary, southerly at Bombay, Masulipatam, Madras and Nagapatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Rajkot and 12 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Agra, Jhansi, Deesa, Surat, Malegaon and Negapatam, and the minium 4° in excess at Sholapur, Jhansi and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes continue to be irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. Light showers have fallen at Mangalore and Bangalore. The atmosphere is rather damp on the Malabar Coast and at Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Bangalore and Masulipatam, and the weather will remain more or less cloudy to the south of Latitude and rain in scattered showers is probable in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, May 6.

Saturday's barometric observations indicate that the pressure changes in Northern India is nowhere large in amount, but are very irregular, indicating feebly unsettled weather conditions. Low pressure area stretches from Chota Nagpur to South-East Punjab. Easterly winds have hence extended westwards over the Gangetic plain. The temperature has fallen considerably in the Punjab. The mean temperature during the past twenty-four hours is in slight defect in Madras and Burma; in moderate excess in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Rajputana, and normal in other provinces. The air is damper in the Gangetic plain, but drier in Central India and excessively dry in the Central Provinces, Berar, and Sind. The skies are clear this morning, except in North-East and South India. Showers have been reported yesterday in Burma and some parts of South India, but the falls are light. The weather is disturbed in North-West India, and the local dust-storms or thunderstorms are probable in South-East Punjab and the North-West Provinces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Brinkburn, 2,096 tons, Captain G W Watson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi.

The s s Arroyo, 2,307 tons, Captain R Samuel, sailed yesterday, for China, Japan, &c, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s s Islam, 3,506 tons, Captain C H Hilcoat, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr A P Gould as a passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,869 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Rangoon (18th April), via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, Mr E C Moyan and two deck passengers.

The s s Courtfield, 2,105 tons, Captain W Shildrake, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newport (2nd April) with a cargo of 4,290 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Kt Templar, 2,74 tons, Captain W W Pain, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseilles and Odessa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Fuller and infant, Lieut Babington, and Mr Chutterbuck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 785 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut P B B Foster, Mr G R Tiluke, Mr Grattan Geary, Captain R Anderson, Mr Yeshwant Atmaram, and 65 deck.

The B I S Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived, in harbour on the 5th instant from Karachi (3rd May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Gibban, Dr O'Donnell, Mr Roe, Mr Speechby, Mr Lucas, Mr Sands, Mr Garden, Lieut Showers, Mrs Charie and 204 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Kt Templar	2704	Pain	Marseilles	5-5	K Nixon & Co
B	Lindula	2199	Allen	Not fixed	8-15	B I S N Co
C	S Joaquim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H A H Hosein
F	Indra	2333	Burkill	Havre	8-5	K Nixon & Co
K	Thyra	2244	Dunning	Dunkirk	7-5	W&A Graham & Co
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Marmagoa	5-5	Shepherd & Co
M	Aconcagua	457	Hull	Pondicherry	6-5	V Ebrahim & Co
N	Picleton	1529	Funny	Stettin	9-5	J Mackintosh
O	Skidby	2241	Strachen	Hamburg	12-5	W&A Graham
P	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Kurachi and Aden	10-5	A Simion
Q	Purulia	993	Phillips	Zanzibar	10-5	M Mackenzie
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Mangalore	4-5	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	17-5	P & O S N Co
2	Islam	3506	C Hillcoat	Liverpool	5-5	Graham & Co
3	Bisagno	1498	Fajnos	China	8-5	Barboro
4	City of London	2009	Karachi	...	8-5	Sir C Forbes
6	Bengaree	1859	Burgess	Dunkirk	10-5	Finlay Muir & Co
7	Thisbe	1789	Constanzo	Trieste	10-5	A L S N Co
8	Aroyo	2317	Samuel	China	6-5	Tata & Co
9	Mandeline	1861	Necklen	Amsterdam	8-5	C Eduljee
10	Ramore Head	2913	Thompson	Amsterdam	9-5	J Heyn
12	Methley Hall	2182	Scott	Rangoon	8-5	E Bates & Co
13	Lawrel Branch	2120	Ritson	Antwerp	15-5	E Bates & Co
15	Caronae	455	Pederson	Mauritius	12-5	H S Sidiek
16	Stanley	2105	Edgett	Queens Town	15-5	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sunday, May 6.

S S Safari	1432	F Heyer
H D Pholas	412	B. Port Trust

Monday, May 7.

S S Satrunji	1192	Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Rangoon, April 18.
5	Courtfield (s)	Shildrake	Newport, April 2.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, April 3.
	Willow Branch (s)	Anderson	Middlesbro, April 4.
6	Start (s)	Thompson	Blyth, April 5.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Naworth Castle (sp	Smith	Dunkirk.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Kohinur (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c.
	Bezwada (s)	Creft	Calcutta, &c.
	Himalaya (s)	Murray	London, &c.
	Islam (s)	Hilcoat	Liverpool, &c.
	Kt. Templar (s)	Pain	Marseilles, &c.
	Arroyo (s)	Samuel	Japan, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Brinkburn (s)	Watson	Karachi.
6	H M S Pigeon (s)	Cartwright	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Karachi entered for loading on Saturday last for Genoa and Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Laurel Branch (s), 2141, Ritson
Islam (s), 3507, Hillcoat
City of London (s), 2097 Warden
Cape Colonna (s), 1767 Olston
Marca (s), 4451, Adams
Bungaree (s), 1859, Burgess
Indra (s), 2332, Burkill
Port Elliot, (s), 2295, Partridge
Thyra (s), 2244, Dunning
Centesima (sp), 2796, Peters
Loch Tay (s) 3412 Lee
Ramore Head (s), 2913, Thompson
Janeta (s), 2179, Patrick
Madeleine (s), 1862, Nedden
Skidby (s), 2421 Strachan
Gloucester City (s), 1409, Dwyer
Picton (s), 1564, Finney
Kurachee (s), 2317, Inch
Lobelia (s), 1913, Owen
Regulus (s), 2000 Wilson
Kt Templar (s), 2704, Pain
Hannah M Bell (s), 1933, White
Thisbe (s), 1789, Meyer
Stanley (sp), 2106, Edgett
Aconcagua (bq), 457, Hall
Arroyo (s), 2307, Samuel
Bisagno (s), 1499, Cognasso
Malwa (s), 1694
Ravenna (s), 1916
Rohilla (s), 2175, Nantes
LaSeyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Coronae (bq), 455, Pedersen
Sophia Joakim (bq), 1007, Collin
Safari (s), 992, Asthausen
Brinkburn (s), 2096, Watson
Sheikh (s), 2862, Newey
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Scott
Headlands (s), 1933 Holman
Stanley Hall (s) 2860, Buck
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay
Sierra Strella, 1436, Dagg
Osburga 346, Cooke

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bedford
H M S Brisk, Streeton
H M S Boadicea, Giffard
H M S Plassy, Gunn
R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive Finney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Nancoury, Gunn
R I M S Warren Hastings Street

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
25	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.
	River Indus s	Scott	Jeddah.
26	Satrunji s	Fakir Ahmed	Bombay.
27	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
28	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
	Chanda s	Poon	Bombay.
30	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Congo s	Morgan	Hull.
May			
1	Lorenzo s	Rogers	Hull via Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
26	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.
27	Osburgha bq	Cooke	Bombay.
	Satrunji s	Fakir Ahmed	Bombay.
28	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
30	Chanda s	Boon	Persian Gulf.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
May			
1	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

SS Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool.
" Indraema, Harwood, W Cooper & Co, for Hamburg.
" River Indus, Scott, D Graham & Co, for Antwerp.
" Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Bo.
" Congo, Morgan, Finlay Muir & Co, for Bombay.
" Lorenzo, Rogers, Finlay Muir & Co, for Hull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 5.

For Liverpool.

City of London s—656 cwts oil cakes, O Martin and Co

For London.

La Seyne—295 cwts olibanum, N Meanee; 411 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Premjee; 95 cwts dry ginger, C Laljee; 42 bales hemp, John L Kerstin.

Himalaya s—1 box gold bar (Rs. 7-500), N Cursetjee

For Antwerp.

Laurel Branch s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 650 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Moroa s—1,720 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton. The Bombay Co; 4,072 cwts poppyseed, 7879 cwts castor seed, F Fischer and Co; 600 cwts mustard seed, 999 cwts rapeseed, 3,401 cwts poppyseed, and 118 bales cotton, A Blaschec and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co

For Hull.

Cape Colonna s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 23,001 cwts linseed, Sandy and Co; 4,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 467 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

For Hamburg.

Madiline s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Skidby s—220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 1 bale cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Loch Tay s—800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Thyra s—50 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Indra s—6,450 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

Port Elliott s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 3,001 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—67 cwts ooplate, Yan Shun and Co; 99 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 108 cwts sharkfins, M Cassumbhoy and Co.

Arroyo s—12 chests opium, M Rambhugat; 10 chests opium, Tarachand Ramchunder; 10 chests opium, H Hansraj 18½ chests opium, T Hakimchand.

For Shanghai.

Arroyo s—22 chests opium, T Rameinnder; 9 chests opium, R Gooteram; 7 chests opium, B Gorakhram; 11 chests opium, K Oodeymal; 4 chests opium, P Gopinath; 1 chest opium, J Karmilal; 2 chests opium, K Kalooram.

Another dacoity is reported from Sylhet. On the evening of the 29th ult. the post office at Kangkul was completely looted, the robbers presumably expecting to obtain possession of certain tea garden remittances. The incident lends emphasis to the protest of the Indian Tea Association against the proposal to weaken the Cachar and Sylhet garrisons.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. There are many a Preparation now in vogue more or less injurious to the skin. Pukka Rusmee, a depilatory of great efficacy is not to be numbered among them. So effective in removing the hair, 1/6 of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a worldwide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

PASSENGERS by Homeward Bound Steamers will find every Requisite for the Voyage at the Establishment of BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE SUN LIFE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. Accident Insurance on very favourable Terms. Full particulars on application to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, for a few months, the HEALTHY and COMMANDING FLAT in RAMPART ROW, facing the Sea and Gardens. For particulars, and to View, apply HOAR & Co.

A PONY FOR SALE.—Just arrived, from Australia, quiet, riding or driving. Suitable for Lady or Children. Particulars, apply COWASJEE EDULJEE, No. 16, Military Square Lane, or Captain, Steamer "Warrnambool."

LOST, yesterday evening, one Gold-bowed Necklace between Elphinstone Road (Parell) and Church Gate up to Medows Street. Finder rewarded.—Apply Mitchell and Co., Medows Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

S. ZORASTER and Co. have a Very Large Assortment of INDIAN CURIOS, Enamels, Brass Work of every kind. Their Brass Tables, with Stands, area Specialty. Old arms, Mina Work, &c. Every article sold Very Cheap. Orders will be carefully attended to.—S. ZORASTER and Co., Jeypore, Rajputana.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, FRUITS & MANGOES, &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

GOOD FRONT ROOMS will be VACANT at the GYMKHANA HOTEL. Also Small BUNGALOW adjoining.

NEW and POPULAR SONGS, Dance Music and Pianoforte pieces—Fresh Supplies by each Mail.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARE in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice; up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER, Just to hand. Great improvements have been made this Writer; easy to learn. Price only Rs. 100. This can also be had in Gujerati Type.—BLOOMFIELD and Co. 24 Medow Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LOAN WANTED.—Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, to Increase a Thriving Mofussil Business. Will pay Ten per cent. Apply "RAMROD," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ICE SAFES and BOXES, made on the most approved principle, have just been received in various sizes by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms for Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ROYAL DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS FOR ROYALTY.

THE finest BRILLIANT DIAMONDS that have ever been found may now be inspected at Messrs. MARCKS & Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT. The Purity and Colour of these fine stones are beyond comparison, while for effective cutting, producing the maximum of sharpness and lustre, magnificently grand and dazzling, they are Unsurpassed.

Such a Collection of Diamonds has never before been seen in India, and it is very much doubted if Brilliants of such exceeding brilliancy and quality have ever been offered before.

The Collection comprises odds and perfectly matching pairs weighing from 4 carats to 15, carats per pair and costing from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,100 per carat. If QUALITY is of secondary importance, and is made subordinate to Size, then slightly inferior stones of double the size can be supplied for the same money.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOW READY.
Price: 8 Annas.
THE A. B. C.
OF RIFLE FIRE,
BY CAPTAIN F. CAMPBELL, D.A.A.G. FOR MUSKETRY.

THE Contents include the Correct Methods of conducting the collective Practices of the Annual Course for British and Native Cavalry and Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, which, with the correct Words of command in Fire drills, as approved by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, will be found most useful by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Regulars and Volunteers.

To be had from the Publishers in the following Bindings Cloth limp, eight annas; cloth boards, one rupee; half-bound, one rupee eight annas. Interleaved Copies may be had at an Extra charge of four annas. Postage extra.

PUBLISHERS: PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

N.B.—Above Prices are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigesion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

AT 100¼ there was no change in the quotation for Consols and Indian Sterling Loan in London yesterday; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. lower, at £54 7-8. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1/8, to 1 3/8 per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 1¼ per cent. The price of Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz., say to 29 1-16d., and in New York, the metal was 7-8 cent cheaper, at 63 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. The Indian Council alloted half a lakh of extra Bills on Madras, at 1s. 1¼d., which shows a decline of 1-32d. from the highest price obtained for extra Transfers on Wednesday, though an advance to the same extent on the rate for Bills. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £90,000 in Silver to this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was half a centime lower, at fcs. 25·19½.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday with prices 1d. to 2d. per lb. The total quantity sold is 720,000 skins, out of 1,060,000 put forward at this sale.

To-day, the Exchange Banks in London have reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 0 13-16d; but this is the only change in financial items wired by Reuter. Stock Exchange quotations, and the price of Silver in London and New York being unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales amounting to 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained 3 15-16d.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, as also were Surats. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales.

The Manchester market was flat; and Reuter quotes 7lbs. Grey Shirtingt ¼d. lower, at 4s. 4½d. per piece; 8½lbs. Shirtings 1½d. lower, at 5s. 3d.; and 39-in. Jacconets ¼d. lower, at 2s. 4d. 45-in. Mulls were unchanged at 2s. 6½d. 40s Mule Twist was ¼ lower at 7d. per lb.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals firm; ready and forward quotations being all unchanged. The Sales are 7,000 bales; and the imports 8,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained flat.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 54,000 bales, while the amonnt forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales greater, at 62,000 bales. The Imports were 6,000 bales less, at 58,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 23,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, showed an increase of 129,000 bales as compared with last year's at the same time, but a decrease of 17,000 bales as against the figures for 1892. The figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are missing again this week. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined ⅛d. during the week, and that of Arrivals 7-64d., yesterday's quotations for ready Cotton showing a decline 3-8d. compared with that at the same time last year and of 1-16d. as against the rate ruling in 1892.

A further decline of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7¼d. per lb.; and August Futures were 6 points lower, at 7·08 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales, making the week's total considerably more than that of the corresponding week last year, though less, to about the same extent, than in 1892. The total figures this season now show an increase of 947,000 bales compared with last year's, and a decrease of 1,065,900 bales as against those for the year before.

No further change has taken place in prices of Cotton in New York to-day. The Receipts at the Ports are 5,000 bales; going against 6,000 bales last year, and 6,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,060,000 bales, compared with 7,010,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	42,000	30,000	51,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	41,000	32,000	48,000
" " Continent	58,000	31,000	42,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,680,000	4,733,000	6,745,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,674,000	1,937,000	2,992,000
" to Continent do.	2,068,000	1,762,000	2,296,000
" Stock in the Ports	540,000	617,000	755,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd)	3,733,450	4,174,970
" " Surats		360,020	462,650

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,712,000	1,583,450	1,728,960
" London	not recd.	5,000	17,000
American Afloat	60,000	70,000	80,000
East Indian "	18,000	20,000	20,000
Total	.....	1,678,450	1,845,960
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 5-16d.	4d.
" Good Dhollera	3¼d.	3 13-16d.	3 5-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	½d.	11-16d.

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day at a decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices, all round, while business has been upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 1,100 bales, consisting of 500 Bengals, at Rs. 159-68; 400 Rutlam, at Rs. 184; and 200 Mowa, at Rs. 197; while the Mills have taken only 250 bales, say, 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 172; and Dhulia, at Rs. 154; and 50 Untni, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone with a moderate business passing, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a large extent by shippers, on the basis of previous rates, and in a firm market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,734	bales.
Wheat	21,933	cwts.
Linseed	37,183	"
Rapeseed	40,665	"
Gingelly	537	"
Poppyseed	5,306	"
Groundnuts	6,848	"
Castorseed	3,473	"
Rice	7,768	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business has been done to-day in relets for Dunkirk, at 16s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY.—Although the Bank of Bombay made no alteration in its rates at the Board meeting on Thursday, the Money Market would appear to have meantime become more stringent, as the Bank has to-day put up its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 10 per cent. We hear also that Money is scarcer in Calcutta.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and has remained thereat throughout the day, with, however, little or no enquiry. Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 1 27-32d. for June transfer, and 1s. 1½d. for July-August, at which we hear of a little being placed; but as usual on mail-day, merchants have not been inclined to operate much, though we hear of a little being done for this and next mail at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Calcutta, we hear, opened 1-16d. lower than rates ruling here; but later quotations came about 1-16d. higher; and, in presence of the advance in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1/8d.	"
France do.	1·38	"

with forward Telegraphic, for August transfer, quoted at 1s. 0¾d., and to the end of the year, at 1s. 0 11-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 11-16 for cash and 102 7-8 for Account; the next settlement for Four per Cents; but the Account rate declined in a weak market, and 102¼ was quoted in both positions, which, at the close became 102 5/8, 100¼, nominal, being quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are dull, and the only changes we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 2½ each in Manockji Petit, and Mazagon; an advance of Rs. 5 in Volkarts' Press shares, and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DIVECHA—May 6, at his residence, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, son of Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Divecha, aged 37. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—April 14, at 32, Devonshire-road, Birkenhead, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Blood, Bengal Army (Retired), of a daughter.

FINN—April 5, at Malaga, the wife of Alexandra Finn, H B M, Consul of a daughter.

MARCKS—May 4, at Brussels, the wife of C. Marcks, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKWORTH—KYNSEY—April 2, at St Paul's, Kandy, Charles Montague, youngest son of the late Rev C P Buckworth, Molton, Norfolk, to Isobel Margaret, eldest daughter of W R Kynsey, C M G, F R C P I, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Ceylon.

DANN—SYMS—April 12, at St Barnabas', Kensington, Lieut H C B Dann, I S C, son of the late Surg-Major H T Dann, I M S, to Maude, daughter of the late J Syms, Esq. and the Countess A de Sylvers, of Wynnstay-gardens, Kensington.

ERSKINE—CLAY—April 12, at Langleybury Church, Rev William Reid Erskine, Vicar of Treleigh, Cornwall, son of the late C J Erskine, H E I S C, to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev Castle Pelham Clay, Rector of Great Addington, Northamptonshire.

FOY—WYNESS—April 14, at the Free West Church, Aberdeen, N B, Dr Frederick Arthur Foy, of Bombay, to Margaret Wyness, eldest daughter of Thomas Wyness, Esq. Chief Constable of Aberdeen.

SANDWITH—POLLOCK—April 14, at St James's, Paddington, Lincoln, son of the late Humphry Sandwith, C B, to Mabel Homera, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir Richard Pollock, K C S I.

SMITH—FARRAN—April 11, at All Souls', South Hampstead, William Smith, of Bushey, to Sarah, daughter of the late Major Charles Farran, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

GAIRDNER—April 13, at Carlisle House, Richmond, Surrey, Jane Wishart, widow of Major-General W J Gairdner CB, of the Bengal Army, aged 71.

GLEGG—April 14, at 8, Carlton-street, Edinburgh, Mary Gleig Anderson, widow of Captain Henry Vibart Glegg, late H E I S C, aged 78.

GRANVILLE—April 29, Ellen Elizabeth, relict of Augustus K B Granville, formerly Vicar of Bear Park, Durham, and youngest daughter of Alexr. Read of the Madras Civil Service.

GRINLINTON—March 25, at Colombo, Ceylon, Emily, wife of Hon J J Grinlinton, Member Legislative Council.

MONCKTON—April 12, George Pakenham Monckton formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and son-in-law of the late Sir T Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart.

PALMER—April 12 at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Henrietta Martha Palmer, third daughter of the late Sir Ralph Palmer, Knt, C J, of Madras.

RISHTON—April 12, at Barton-on-Humber, Alfred Louis Rishton, Colonel, late of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, aged 71.

RYALL—March, at Hawthorne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Major-Gen B W Ryall, Bengal Retired List, aged 67.

WAKEFIELD—April 12, at 19, Prince s-square, Surg-Major Henry Wakefield, late of the Bombay Medical Service, aged 65.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RAVENHILL—April 27, at Murree, the wife of F T Ravenhill, Esq, R H A of a daughter (prematurely.)

MARRIAGE.

SAVI—MORRISON—April 25, at the R C Chapel, Bhaugulpur, by the Rev Father Lewis, assisted by the Rev Father Thomas, Emma Josephine, second daughter of the late M B Morrison, to James Waller Savi. No cards.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—May 3, at Egmore, Eliza Ann, relict of the late Richard Allan, aged 55 years.

HARDEN—April 23, at Gopalpur, Ganjam, John Harden, of the firm of Messrs. Harden and Co.

LAUDER—May 1, at Calcutta, Richard Dalrymple Lauder, aged 75 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1894.

THE establishment of gymkhanas for the four leading communities in Bombay has in point of precedence been in inverse ratio to the size of the respective populations. Eighteen years have elapsed since the Europeans founded a gymkhana, and after a long interval the Parsees followed the example. Next came the Mahomedan Gymkhana, and now the circle is completed by the Hindu Gymkhana, opened for use, on Saturday afternoon, by Lord Harris. The latter institution owes its existence mainly to the generosity of three Hindu gentlemen interested in sport—the late Mr. Goverdhandas Parmanandas Jivandas, Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau, and Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, who between them subscribed fifteen thousand rupees for the purpose. The history given by the honorary secretary in his report on Saturday afternoon is of special interest at a time when the duty of physical exercise is being so earnestly urged on the attention of Hindu students, for however much leading members of the community may disagree as to the relative importance of the other known causes of premature decay amongst University men, they all concur in placing a great deal of the mischief at the door of physical inaction. Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Justice Ranade make common cause here, and hence both of these able members of the Hindu community and their respective adherents must view with the utmost satisfaction the opening of an institution exclusively devoted to health-giving sport. Prior to the establishment of the Hindu Cricket Club seventeen years back, recreative physical exercise amongst Hindus was confined to wrestling and the use of dumb-bells, and even these were only indulged in to a very small extent. The gentleman who led the way for the innovation of cricket amongst Hindus was Mr. H. J. Jacob, then Principal of the Elphinstone High School. He established, in connection with the school, teams which he himself captained, and led them out to combat with students of St. Xavier's College. From this grain of mustard seed, the establishment of the Hindu Gymkhana can be traced. Some of the senior Maratha students of the Elphinstone School established in 1877 the Hindu Cricket Club. The payment of two annas a month made a youth eligible for membership, and yet in the first year only thirty-three members were enrolled. But better a small band of ardent men than a host of adherents possessing no enthusiasm. The young cricketers threw themselves with vigour into the work of developing the club, and ten years later its membership roll had increased to two hundred and thirty-eight; and its annual income had been augmented fortyfold. Some of the members were so elated with the success of the club in its matches with other local teams during these ten years, that they ventured to challenge the Bombay Gymkhana to try conclusions, but the proposal was not accepted. This rebuff acted as an incentive to further exertion, and in 1882 the club succeeded in lowering the colours of the local Carlton Cricket Club. The Bombay Gymkhana no longer considers the club a foeman unworthy of its steel, and has no occasion to do so, for in one at least of the annual matches played against it since 1884 the Hindu Club has been victorious.

Amongst the members of the cricket club the need for a gymkhana was often discussed, especially when the Parsee one became an actual fact. On September 23, 1892, we announced that the Government had granted a site on the Kennedy Sea Face to the members of the Mahomedan community for a gymkhana. The Hindu cricketers could bear to be surpassed no longer; that very evening an informal meeting of the club was called, and it was determined that the long-debated proposal should be dallied with no more. Mr. Goverdhandas Parmanandas Jivandas—himself a playing member of the Club—was approached, and promised a subscription of ten thousand rupees, whilst two of his relatives promised five thousand rupees between them. A petition largely signed by leaders of the Hindu community was presented to Government asking for the grant of a plot of land for building. Lord Harris' interest in every form of manly sport is so well known, that, as the report stated, the result of the application was a forgone conclusion. The building fund has been liberally subscribed to by leading Hindu residents, but the committee, like Oliver Twist are asking for more. Outhouses, gymnasium, water, gas and drainage have still to be provided for, and what is more it is intended to lay by a permanent fund for defraying a portion of the working expenses. This is done with a view to keeping the membership fees so low as to bring the advantages of the institution "within the reach of all classes of the community." In view of what Mr. Justice Ranade has told us as to the poverty of many of the University students, the proposal of the committee stands in very little need of recommendation. The usefulness of the institution—the first Hindu Gymkhana in India—would be greatly impaired if the fees were so high as to deter from membership the very men who, busily engaged in mental development, most need to keep in good order the corporeal tenement the mind occupies. We shall be very much surprised if, after all that has been said and written of late, the Hindu students do not avail themselves of the advantages of membership. There was one note of sadness in the report, and that was the reference to the untimely death of the gentleman who subscribed most to the building fund, Mr. Goverdhandass Parmanandas Jivandas, after whose father the gymkhana is named. Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, who, as chairman of the provisional committee, welcomed his Excellency, expressed regret that Mr. Jivandas's death had disannulled the arrangement whereby the opening ceremony was to have been signalised by an "effective display." We are quite sure however that Lord Harris will readily overlook the absence of any more "effective display" than that which was made on Saturday, so long as the institution fulfils the high expectations that have been formed concerning it.

In the very practical address which followed the formal opening ceremony, Lord Harris pointed out the value of gymkhanas in focussing athletic effort, and expresssed a hope that the institution would be the means of putting an end to the many small cricket clubs to be found practising on the maidan on a Saturday afternoon. It is quite true that, as Lord Harris said, united efforts tend to improve play, but for all that the advice given requires some qualification. The gymkhana may, after all, be too absorbent, and it would be a pity if all Hindu cricketers in the city came to look upon the ground of the institution as the only place where cricket could be played. It would be manifestly impossible for all lovers of the game in the community to play on the gymkhana ground on a half-holday, and if all existing clubs are disintegrated, many who now get an afternoon's practice would be forced to remain mere spectators. With the Governor's remarks as to the desirability of obtaining professional assistance we are in more hearty agreement. If the help of experts is found to be a *sina qua non* of the attainment of proficiency in a land where cricket has been the national game for centuries, such assistance must be even more requisite in India, where cricket, at least so far as the Hindus and Mahomedans are concerned, has scarcely yet passed beyond the category of innovation. There is no one in India better qualified than Lord Harris to give advice in this matter, and the proposal deserves the careful consideration of the committee. It has been suggested that his Excellency should establish "a fair and practical system of testing the physical capacity of the students in schools and colleges," and Lord Harris expressed his readiness to add this work to the already heavy responsibilities of Government, provided a satisfactory plan could be brought forward. He gave, however, very little hope of this being done, in view of the fact that for years past eminent physicians and others at home have been endeavouring, without success, to formulate a scheme of physical examination, which while being complete and satisfactory, would also be fair to the examinees. The difficulties in the way of a solution of the problem must be great, otherwise, as Lord Harris said, some satisfactory plan would have been formulated long ere this. In the service of no government in the world is a vigorous constitution more necessary than in that of this empire. Hence it is of the utmost importance that some safe and just method of testing the physical fitness of applicants for service abroad should be fixed upon, and we confidently look forward to the realization of Lord Harris' wishes in this matter. His Excellency's speech contained no denunciation of the Hindu undergraduates for their lack of athleticism, no threats of enforced physical exercise. On the contrary, keenly as Lord Harris loves sport, he loves liberty better, and decisively and unmistakably dissassociated himself from the proposal that has found favour in some quarters, of the inclusion of athletics into the compulsory list of the University curriculum. Shakespeare tells us "there's no profit where no pleasure's ta'en," and to nothing does this apply more than to physical exercise. We doubt whether any prisoner has ever felt a re-invigoration and a flow of animal spirits after fulfilling his accustomed task on the treadmill. Students are not to be driven to the playground; the best way to enlist them on the side of physical culture, is to point out to them the advantages thereof, and to place every facility in their way for its development. They are free agents, and if they pay no heed to the warnings which have of late been so often uttered the responsibility is theirs alone.

A VERY able paper was read at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, on Tuesday evening, "On the Conditions and Prospects of Popular Education in India," by Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I. Mr. Baines took a somewhat pessimistic view of the conditions, progress, and prospects of education among the people of India. He stated that the theory of the "downward filtration" from the literate classes to the masses had been abandoned, and pointed out the obstacles, in the shape of social and economic conditions and caste feeling to such a movement. One cause which militated against the progress of popular education in India was, that the "literates" found that the market for their stock-in-trade was becoming glutted; moreover, there was in India a movement of population directly in an opposite direction to that going on in this country. The "set" of population at home is from the country to the towns, but in India, according to Mr. Baines, the urban tendency is weak, and the strength of the tendency towards self-supporting village communities show no signs of material diminution, and thus it was adverse to the educative forces of co-operation and free competition. Some of the auditors would be surprised to learn that only eleven per cent. of the males and five per cent. of the females of the inhabitants of India are other than illiterates." "Where there is no effective demand for education, or as in India a demand for it is only amongst a small minority, the part that can be played by system or by State initiative or aid is insignificant, and its results are no more than an excrescence or parasitic growth on the life of the community. What has to be educated is not the mind, which can be reached from school or college, but the will, which is moulded only by public opinion." Dealing more in detail with the moral side of the question he drew some very unfavourable conclusions from the fraudulent acquisition of examination papers and personation now so common in India. According to Mr. Baines, not a year passes without its crop of such cases. In fact, in some parts of the country "the art of swindling has received quite a fresh stimulus from the new field thus opened to it." The serious part of these events was not in his view, however, the actual offence or the spirit which instigated its perpetration, but the acquiescence in and the connivance with it by all who had any knowledge of what was intended or was actually going on. He looks to a rise of the standard of life due to material prosperity to improve the prospects of popular education in India, and signs of this, he said, were "not invisible." Too much, however, was not to be looked for in view of the short time that the Empire had been on its present footing of peaceful administration. Mr. Baines's audience was small, but every attentive. After so thoughtful and outspoken a paper, discussion might have been expected. This part of the meeting was, however, a little disappointing. The only two speakers who really contributed much were the chairman, Dr. Mouat whose recollection of India goes back far in the forties and even to the thirties and Mr. Rowland Hamilton. The latter is a well-known authority on educational matters in England, and was in India twenty years ago. They both spoke of the difficulties of educating a people which does not want to be educated, but none of the speakers followed up Mr. Baines's chief point, *viz.*, that the education of the people has not yet begun, and that we are only educating literate minority infinitesimal in numbers.

THE appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the question of the Home Charges is being talked of as a possibility. According to a usually well-informed authority, Mr. Naoroji and his friends are urging the advisability of such an investigation upon Ministers, apparently having abandoned the hope, for the present, at all events, of persuading the Cabinet to agree to the creation of a Royal Commission to overhaul the entire Administration of our Indian Empire. If Mr. Gladstone hesitated about calling into existence such a Commission Lord Rosebery with his imperialistic views is hardly likely to display less caution in such a matter. The two strongest men in the Cabinet next to the premier are undoubtedly Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley. The former, though he pays Mr. Naoroji the compliment of listening very attentively when the hon. member for Central Finsbury addresses the House, is not suspected of any leanings towards great changes in India; Mr. John Morley has always been regarded by the Congresswallas as unsympathetic. Mr. Morley's critics are never tired of styling him a doctrinaire politician; unless the presence in Parliament of a member of the Parsee community has caused the Chief Secretary for Ireland to change his opinions lately, he is anything but a doctrinaire so far as India is concerned. The only member of the Cabinet besides Lord Ripon who is known to take any interest in the demands of Indian reformers is Mr. Bryce, and we are not sure that he is so keen on the subject as he was believed to be some years ago, when his party were in opposition. If a Select Committee be appointed to look into the Home expenditure the principal credit will be due, not to the Indian Parliamentary Committee which until recently has not paid much attention to this matter, but to Sir Donald Macfarlane who is not connected with the Congress movement in any way; if we are not mistaken, he is, if anything, rather opposed to at any rate the more advanced of its demand.

THE Committee appointed to consider the suggested increase in the Bombay police force has come to the conclusion, that their report is not quite what they wished it to be, but they will present it at to-day's meeting of the Corporation. The increase was proposed by the Commissioner of Police within five weeks of the riots in August 1893. The question is essentially one of detail, but the report by the Committee appointed by Government to investigate the proposals, the members admit, is remarkable for its avoidance of any investigation of facts, for the generality of its statements and for the inconclusive nature of its recommendations. Not only do the members find that there was no such investigation of facts as the importance of the subject required, but there is not the slightest attempt to present a reasoned demonstration of the extent to which it may be necessary to increase the police force. They are, therefore, constrained to observe that the inquiry of the Committee has not been made in a manner to command public confidence and so far as the Committee are concerned, they have thus left the question in the same state in which it was before it was submitted to them.

THE Bank of Bombay on Saturday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to ten per cent.

ON Saturday evening Lord Harris formally opened the Hindu gymkana erected on a site of land, given by the Bombay Government, and contiguous to the Parsee and Mahomedan gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face. His Excellency expressed a hope that the institution would be successful in counteracting the tendency for cricket clubs to split up, and to be satisfied with small numbers. He trusted that the numerous small clubs existing amongst members of the community would be absorbed into a strong united club, for under present circumstances it was almost impossible for efficiency in the game to be obtained. As to the suggestion that had been made that he (Lord Harris) should establish a system of physical tests in Government examinations, he wished to point out that in England many skilled physicians and others deeply interested in the subject had been endeavouring for years to adopt a system whereby a student for Government service could be physically examined on a fair basis, but had not succeeded in doing so. It could not, therefore, be expected that India could take the lead where England failed, and the suggestion could not be looked upon as a practical one. Neither did he favour the idea of compulsory physical education. To make a boy go to the playground as if he was going to a task would be as great a mistake as for teachers on the other hand to take no interest in the physical games and exercises of their pupils. He trusted the Hindu gymkhana would be liberally supported.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, proceeded on sixty days' privilege leave on Saturday, and Colonel G. A. French, R.A., Colonel on the Staff, R.A., Bombay Circle, will assume command of the District.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GREAT JUBILEE STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes run this day :—

Avington	1
Prisoner	2
El Diablo	3

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

The Registration Bill has been read a second time in the Commons, after the rejection by a majority of fourteen of Sir Edward Clarke's amendment asking for the Bill to be thrown out as it did not provide for a redistribution of seats.

SENTENCES ON ANARCHISTS.

The Italian Anarchists, Ferrara and Polti, who were arrested in London, have been sentenced to twenty and ten years' penal servitude, respectively.

HEAVY BILLIARD SCORE.

Roberts, who has been playing in a billiard match at Manchester, has made a break of thirteen hundred and ninety-two, spot barred.

ITALY AND DISARMAMENT.

A debate has taken place in the Italian Chamber on the question of disarmament. Signor Crispi, speaking on the occasion, while affirming the friendship of Italy towards France and Russia, said that Italy if disarmed would have, as formerly, to pay the cost to the conqueror in a future war. His speech was much applauded by the Deputies.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne has started for India.

THE BANCA ROMANA TRIALS.

ROME, MAY 5.

The trial of the director and officials of the Banca Romana commenced to-day. The director, Signor Taulongo, described the complete subjection of the Bank to successive Ministries, and the attempts to uphold the price of Rente on behalf of the Government, which involved the Bank in immense losses.

ITALY AND ENGLAND IN THE RED SEA.

An agreement has been signed between Great Britain and Italy delimiting their spheres in the territory bordering on the Gulf of Aden.

ITALY IN THE EAST.

ROME, MAY 6.

Baron Blanc, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated in the Chamber of Deputies that Italy had firmly resolved to retain her African Colony and maintain her Protectorate over Abyssinia.

RECLAMATION OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.

THE HAGUE, MAY 5.

The Royal Commission of Enquiry into the scheme for reclaiming half-a-million acres of the Zuyder Zee at a cost of thirty millions sterling has reported in favor of it.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

According to present arrangements, the following Bills will be introduced during May and June :—To amend the Volunteers Act ; Foreign Jurisdiction ; the Extradition Act ; the Fugitive Criminals Surrender Bill ; the Code of Civil Procedure ; the Lansdowne Bridge Act to provide for the Registration of Boats in Burma. The remainder will be introduced later in the season.

THE FOREST REPORT.

The Forest Report will be published at the commencement of June, being now under final consideration. The report will be submitted to the Revenue Department for approval almost immediately.

MILITARY PAY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Government has sanctioned a continuance to British soldiers, holding lance rank pay on furlough, provided no extra expense to the State is caused. The rules date from receipt at Army Head-Quarters of the annual War Office order on the subject. This, it is provided, shall be the date from which vacancies in the rank of Subalterns and Sergeant in Battalions of Infantry under orders for home should cease to be filled up. It is ruled that pay and Indian allowances will be passed to an officer residing in India appointed on his first Commission to a Corps in India from the date of the publication of the "London Gazette," notifying appointment in case of officers residing in India appointed from half-pay. Pay and India allowances will be granted from the date on which the officer joins his appointment.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla will probably be held on the 31st instant.

FAMINE IN THE SAUGOR DISTRICT.

Latest reports from the Central Provinces show that distress is much felt by the poorer classes in the Saugor District. Test relief works have attracted several thousands. Imports of grain are increasing daily.

EXAMINATION OF MAJORS.

The new examination of Majors for promotion will be carried out in India at camps-of-exercise. The order at present applies only to officers of the British Service. Staff Corps Majors may also be required to pass an examination as a test of efficiency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 5.

Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene from Trieste to Bombay left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 6.

Mail steamer Sutlej from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been flat.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54 7-8
Bar Silver	29 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	58,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,712,000	„
„ „ Surats	30,000	„

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A MAN must be a very greedy politician if he is not satisfied with the quantity of the legislative fare provided for him during the past week at Westminster. Were there ever so many political dishes served up in such a short period ? To commence with there is the Registration Bill introduced by Mr. John Morley last Friday night, a measure that seems likely (unless its authors consent to strike out its most characteristic features) to be opposed with all the might of its antagonists. The stalwarts of the Liberal Party are content with the Bill as far as it goes, but they would like it to have gone further : they approve of the reduction of the residential period of qualification to three months ; they rejoice, as some who are not Liberals do for different reasons, at the establishment of the principle of a single polling day for all constituencies except the much-abused Universities, and they are highly gratified at the practical adoption of the admired formula "One man one vote," but they are somewhat disappointed, not with what the Bill contains, but what it omits. They quite hoped to see a provision for relieving candidates of the Returning Officers' expenses, apparently thinking that if this burden had been placed upon the rates, it would have proved a stepping-stone to payment of members, which sanguine Radicals somehow thought might, like other unconsidered trifles, slip through the various stages of the House of Commons before the coming appeal to the electorate. They are not quite so hopeful to-day. So far as the Opposition are concerned, the Registration Bill was doomed. When it was still in process of incubation the Duke of Devonshire passed sentence upon a scheme devised, as he considered, to manipulate the constituencies in the interest of the Ministerialists. Even before the leader of the Liberal Unionists announced the fate of the yet unborn measure, it was understood that its brief existence would be terminated directly it reached the gilded chamber. If there were any doubts still lingering as to the intentions of the peers, they must have been removed by Lord Salisbury's speech to the Primrose Leaguers at the Covent Garden Theatre, yesterday. He uttered no uncertain sound. The Registration Bill would be treated like the Home Rule Bill. "Any attempt on the part of those who are in a majority for the moment in the House of Commons to make such laws as will make that majority perpetual is just one of the things which a second chamber is put there to prevent." There is, at all events, one point in which Lord Salisbury differs from Mr. Gladstone. The late leader of the Liberal Party would sooner abandon his Homeric studies than use such a word as "Gerrymander." As a Parliamentarian he had a perfect horror of slang, even though imported from the American Republic, for which he has always professed so much respect. The House of Commons will not soon forget the scornful manner in which he rebuked an eminent Unionist statesman for talking about something as a put-up job. Lord Salisbury is less squeamish. He did not hesitate to apply the term gerrymandering, "the besetting sin of precarious majorities" to the Registration proposals of her Majesty's Ministers, and he went the length of saying that we owe to our cousins across the Atlantic all our most expressive poetical words. Does this mean that we are gradually and imperceptibly adapting our political system to that of the United States ? We cannot assimilate the transatlantic words unless we assimilate the things they describe. Lord Salisbury, I suppose, would hardly consider the complete Americanisation of English political institutions a thing to be particularly grateful for. But that by the way. Gerrymandering or not the Registration Bill disfranchises 700,000 electors, and electors of a class who have abundant means of making their influence felt. Unless present appearances are belied we may expect some animated and protracted debates when the Bill comes up for serious consideration.

On Monday we had the *piece de resistance* of the Parliamentary week, the Budget ; on Tuesday another long spell of angry talk on the attempt to establish a minor Parliament for Scotland at St. Stephen's ; and on Wednesday Colonel Nolan with the aid of Mr. John Morley succeeded in passing the second reading of his Bill repealing the Crimes or Coercion Act, the unexpectedly large majority of sixty being due to the abstentions—in some cases apparently intentional—of Conservative and Unionist members. It is impossible to exaggerate the indignation that has been evoked in certain quarters by the action of the absentees. Threats of a second edition of the Black List are being indulged in, or were, until it was ascertained that all the Conservatives who failed to put in an appearance for the division were not amusing themselves on Epsom Downs, and that some stayed away because they did not object to see removed from the Statute Book an Act passed to meet an exceptional and now distant state of things. On Thursday Mr. John Morley reappeared at the table, this time to introduce his much-talked-of Evicted Tenants Bill, which proposes to appropriate £100,000 from the Irish Church Surplus to assist dispossessed peasants to return to their holdings, and to compensate such of their successors as are displaced under the Bill. From Mr. Morley's description it appears that a new tribunal consisting of three officials called arbitrators is to be called into existence to facilitate settlements between landlords and tenants, and power is given them to award a certain amount in payment of arrears. In such cases half the money is to be found by the tenant and half by Government out of the £100,000 which many think an utterly inadequate sum for the purpose. The Parnellites are not satisfied, and contend that the Bill will lead to a fresh agitation against land grabbing. The Anti-Parnellites judging from the speeches of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Sexton are disposed to accept the measure with gratitude ; speakers like Colonel Saunders and Mr. James Lowther condemned Mr. Morley's proposals root and branch, and Mr. Balfour deprecated the voting of £100,000 as a contribution to the war expenses of a political party. But Mr. Courtney, whose Unionism is not of an extreme type, praised the Bill, and much of the criticism heard last night was directed more to detail than to principle. But members generally appeared inclined to reserve a final judgment until the text of the measure was in their hands, and the public are adopting the same course. This and the other Bills launched since the last mail left are important in their way, but they have necessarily been overshadowed by the Budget. We have not yet had the customary full-dress debates on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plans, and it is perhaps early to speak with any certainty ; but it looks as if Sir William Harcourt's financial measures would be passed without any alteration. Of course, there is grumbling here and there. No Budget ever was introduced without exciting opposition in some quarter or other ; but so far the manifestations of approval outweigh in a large measure the expressions of disapproval. The quarter from which Sir W. Harcourt might have expected, and may still expect, the greatest trouble is the liquor interest ; but there is a pretty general expectation that the demonstration threatened against the increased duties on spirits and beer will dwindle to nothing after his announcement that the new tax takes effect only for the present financial year. Sir W. Harcourt's budget speech displayed qualities not often present in his oratorical displays. It was lucid, statesmanlike, and serious. So sober and sensible was it, that some people are trying to deprive him of the credit of the performance. They say without any foundation, that although the voice was the voice of Sir William Harcourt, the policy, and even the words, of the Budget were those of the Earl of Rosebery. It is impossible in the brief space at my command to attempt anything like a summary of the speech delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in unfolding his skilful projects to meet his enormous deficit.

An old historic ghost has been much in evidence in a case, in which judgment has just been given by Mr. Justice North, in the Chancery Division of the High Court. Mr. W. E. Scott-Hall claimed from the Earl of Abingdon rescission of a contract entered into by him for the purchase of Cumnor Place, Oxfordshire, alleging that he (plaintiff) was induced to bid for the house at a public auction by the false representation that it was the place where Amy Robsart, the ill-fated wife of the Earl of Leicester, is supposed to have been murdered, and which was haunted by her ghost. The plaintiff supposed, so it was alleged, that he was purchasing the haunted house, ghost and all, and for that very reason bid for the place a higher sum than he would otherwise have given. But he afterwards found that the original Cumnor-place was built on an adjoining site, some distance down the modern house of that name. Cumnor Place has been immortalized in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Kenilworth," which relates the story of Amy Robsart's imprisonment and murder at Cumnor. A good deal of the evidence given in Court had reference to the various traditions of the appearances of the ghost, but this, it appeared, was not one of the appurtenances of the property Mr. Scott-Hall purchased. Mr. Justice North gave judgment against him and for the defendant, on the ground that he had visited the place before the sale, but took no pains to make any inquiries as to the position of the place mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's romantic story. Moreover, had he been familiar with Kenilworth, as he professed to be, he would know that the descriptions therein given were inconsistent with the theory that the modern house stood on the exact site of old Cumnor Place. The case affords another proof that houses said to be haunted by old historic ghosts possess an enhanced value on that account. But, of course, there must be no doubt as to the identity of either house or ghost.

There are once more a number of startling reports going about as to Anarchist conspiracies in London, and the discoveries made by the police during the past few days seem to give colour to them. A young man, named Polti, known to be a foreign anarchist, was captured by the police on Saturday last, with a metal bomb of English make in his possession, and subsequently a quantity of chemicals for the manufacture of explosives was found at his lodgings in Clerkenwell. The maker of the bomb or shell, a Mr. Cohen, of Blackfriar's Road, subsequently communicated with the police ; and since then another iron founder, Mr. Robert Millar, of Lancaster St., Southwark, has informed them that he also made a similar metal case for a man answering Polti's description. It is also stated that a number of other orders have been placed with various firms for cylinders of a similar kind, and that the police have information that Polti with some half-a-dozen others have been organising an Anarchic plot of destruction on a large scale, of which these bombs were to be the instruments. The makers of the cylinders who have given information to the police are not suspected of any complicity with the plot, as they would not know for what purpose the articles were intended, but communicated with the police as soon as their suspicions became aroused. Polti is believed to have made some important disclosures incriminating his colleagues. He says that they had no intention of doing any harm in England, but that these infernal machines were for use on the Continent. He is one of a number of Anarchist refugees whom the police have been watching for some time back, and his arrest is regarded as a smart coup by the officers who effected it.

I can this week only briefly refer to the appearance of the third decennial report on the moral and material progress and condition of India, an excellent piece of work that reflects no small amount of credit upon its author, Mr. Baines. Although what may be called the stereotyped matter has been greatly curtailed, the volume is larger than usual, consisting of nearly 500 pages of the customary blue-book size. The preceding reports ended with the years 1872-73 and 1882-83, respectively. On the present occasion it was, Mr. Baines tells us in the preface, determined to treat the decade as terminating with the year 1891-92 in order that it might more nearly coincide with the period intervening between two general enumerations of the population, the last of which took place just over three years ago. The Statement is divided into twenty-one chapters the headings of which are as follows :—(1) Area and Population ; (2) The Frontier and Protected States ; (3) The Administration ; (4) Law and Legislation ; (5) Municipal and Social Administration ; (6) Litigation and Crime ; (7) Police and Prisons ; (8) Registration ; (9) Military and Marine ; (10) Finance ; (11) the Principal Sources of Revenue ; (12) Agriculture and Meteorology ; (13) Forests ; (14) Mines and Factories ; (15) Trade and Commerce ; (16) Public Works ; (17) Post Offices and Telegraphs ; (18) Surveys ; (19) Vital Statistics and Sanitation ; (20) Public Instruction ; and (21) Movements and Condition of the People. The new chapters are those relating to the Army and Indian Marine, vital statistics, sanitation and survey, and the concluding summary in which Mr. Baines gives the factors involved in the general condition of the masses and their relative development and importance in the present day. The writer of the *Times*'s notes on Indian affairs regret the absence of Mr. Trelawny Saunder's twelve maps which formed a useful appendix to the report prepared ten years ago by Mr. Cotton ; but these maps could hardly have been reprinted as they originally stood, and to have gone to the expense of preparing a fresh set would have added to the cost considerably. It is not as if there were not plenty of maps of India at hand corrected up to date. Mr. Baines on his return to India next month will become Collector of Satara.

Some curious revelations of the ups and downs of noble families in these democratic days were given in a bankruptcy examination on Wednesday. The Earl of Buchan came up for public examination, and he is for the second time claiming the protection of the Court. His present liabilities are only £388, but on a former occasion his debts reached £35,000. He was living upon an allowance from his eldest son, Lord Cardross, to whom in 1872 he transferred his estates in Linlithgowshire, on condition of his (Lord Cardross's) paying off his father's debts. The estates were then producing £5,000 per annum, but as oil works had since been established upon them, the Earl estimated their present revenue as £7,000 or £8,000 per annum. He is in difficulties now through endorsing a bill for his second son, the Hon. Albany Erskine, who was engaged in business. The Earl failed on a previous occasion through heavy damages being assessed against him in a divorce case, which damages he did not pay. He had at one time got his living as a jockey. The allowance from his son was all he had now to depend upon, and part of that had been stopped. This is only one of many cases that have been made public lately, showing how hard put to it are now many of our once wealthy aristocratic families to scrape together an honest living.

There is further labour trouble apprehended in the coal trade. The Conciliation Board, which was formed after the Conference over which Lord Rosebery presided, in November last, to adjust differences between the coal owners and the miners, is not working well. Lord Shand, the president of the Board, who was nominated by the Speaker of the House of Commons, has been very severely attacked by one of the miners' representatives—Mr. Bailey, a leader of the Nottinghamshire miners ; who has stigmatised him as a "biassed and prejudiced partisan," because he declined to permit the miners' demand for a "Minimum Wage" to be made a rule of the Board. Other miners delegate, and the Miners' Committee of the Board have repudiated the language used by Mr. Bailey, but some fear that it may yet lead to the failure of the New Board. The coal trade is in a depressed condition again, and many of the collieries are not getting remunerative prices. Another demand for a reduction of wages by the coal-owners is apprehended, and in that case it is feared the Conciliation Board may not be able to stand the strain put upon it, and another strike may ensue. There is no chance of the New Conciliation Boards Bill of the Government making much progress at present, owing to the other business before Parliament.

Some interest has been caused by a rather tall report that Baron Hirsch entertained at the Savoy Hotel, the other day, sixty guests, worth an average of a million cash, and that their dinner cost £1,200, or £20 ahead. One of the papers, however, says this does not mean as much as it seems, for Mr. Astor (the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) for one is worth twenty millions, and Baron Hirsch himself is getting on that way. Then £20 ahead is nothing remarkable in view of dishes that cost a guinea a portion and wines at two guineas a bottle. There have been statements made as to some recent banquets costing £100 a head, and in one case, a few years back, several wealthy young bloods went in for a feast at which they plunged to the extent of £250 a piece, choice and costly old vintages being, of course, the most considerable item of their dinner bill.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. and O. steamer Himalaya carried an unusually large number of passengers from Bombay on Saturday last ; and from an early hour in the forenoon, the passengers' pavilion was a scene of great bustle and excitement. It was a subject of remark that many persons, who always engaged first-class passages in more favourable times, had been compelled by the depreciated rupee to find accommodation in the second class. Among the passengers were her Excellency Lady Harris and son, his Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Justice Shepherd, Lady Souter and two children. Mr. Souter, Mrs. Acworth and infant, Mr. James Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carroll and child, Mr. R. Baumbach, Captain G. A. Gott, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. R. Valentine Reid, &c.

Her Excellency Lady Harris, accompanied by Lord Harris drove over from the Secretariat to the Apollo Bunder at 1-30 p.m., when a large number of citizens met her Excellency and wished her pleasant voyage home. Among those present were :—Colonel Martin, Captain Cox, Captain, Poore, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil. Messrs. Jehangir P. Vakil, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., R. D. Setna, L. N. Banajee, A. M. Dharamsi, Adumjee Peerbhoy, Oomer Jamal, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Ganesham Nilcunth, M. P. Barve, R. K. Desai, Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, Messrs. Cowasjee D. Banajee, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, M. B. Dadabhoy, B. B. Pitale, P. H. Dastoor, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Dustoor Behmanjee Jamaspjee, Messrs. Sorabjee Cursetjee Jehveri, Rahimtula Khairaj, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Devdat Dannee, Dr. De Monte, Messrs. Baburao Ramchundra, H. C. Coyajee, Ghellabhai Haridas, Jamsetjee B. Bhandoopwalla, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, the two Misses Manockjee Adurjee Doctor, Mr. Sorabjee Ardasir Moonshee, &c. Her Excellency very courteously shook hands with many of those present, accepting their good wishes, and left for the mail steamer in a Government steam launch with Lord Harris, Captain Poore, Captain Cox, and others, with a big burden of floral presentations, and amidst prolonged cheers. As his Excellency proceeded a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the Flagship Boadecia, at present in harbour, as a mark of respect.

Soon after 1 p.m., Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, drove over to the Bunder, and was warmly greeted by a large assembly of friends and well-wishers, among whom were many of those who were present to greet her Excellency Lady Harris. Sir Charles was garlanded by several of those present, and left for the mail boat amidst continued cheering.

Precisely at 9-30 a.m., Mrs. Acworth, accompanied by Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, arrived at the Apollo Bunder, where a number of gentlemen had assembled to wish her *bon voyage* and among whom were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. W. Smith, H. W. Barrow, C. C. James, W. Pearson, Douglas Bennet, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Rahimtula Khairaj, Prince Samatsingjee, Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, Kursundas Chubildas, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapipersad, Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. N. H. Chowksi, Dr. Furdoonjee N. Bisnee, Dr. Parmanandas, Dr. De Monte, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Perozsha Rustomjee, Cowasjee N. Vulsara, Byramjee D. Banajee, Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal, C. D. Furdoonjee, P. B. Joshi, Sorabjee B. Master, A. F. Moos, N. R. Ranina, Runchordas Vandravandas, Professor N. A. Moos, Messrs. Jamsetjee D. Patel, Purshotumdas Munguldas, Burjorjee P. Dolimeherjee, Oomer Jamal, Runchordas Tribhowundas, Bhugwandas Narotum, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Damodhar Tapidas, Shewjee Dhurmajee, C. D. Mahaluxmeewalla, &c. Mr. Harkissondas introduced several of the gentlemen present to Mrs. Acworth, who courteously shook hands with them. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy then stepped forward and read the following address :—

Madam,—On this the day of your departure for Europe, we have met here to bid a hearty farewell and to do honor to one to whom honor is due. We cannot let you leave these shores, particularly when we know that you leave them for the last time never to return, without expressing our sincere appreciation of your valuable services rendered to the City in connection with the Leper Asylum at Matoonga and the Indian Branch of the National Indian Association, and also in connection with the late riots in Bombay. In regard to your valuable assistance in the Leper Asylum and in the riots, we have no less an authority than your good and worthy husband who has on more than one public occasion testified to the very great and valuable assistance rendered to him by you. The asylum at Matoonga will ever remain a monument of the great and important services rendered to this City both by Mr. Acworth and yourself. We are none the less appreciative of your kindly and sympathetic aid in regard to the Indian Branch of the National Indian Association. The hospitality extended to us on several occasions still remains fresh in our memory—occasions on which under your hospitable roof you have brought together the influential and leading members of both the European and Native communities. Madam, permit us all here present to say that the good and permanent services you have rendered in so silent and unostentatious a manner will always be appreciated by us. Though your departure from India is for good, yet we all earnestly hope that at some future period you may be able to re-visit this great City and mark its further development under the fostering care of your worthy husband. We must not detain you longer, but will now wish you good-bye, with long life and happiness in your own native home, is the sincere wish of us all present. (Applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee then presented to Mrs. Acworth the address, enclosed in a beautiful silver casket.

Mrs. Acworth, as she commenced to read her reply, was overpowered by her feelings, and her eyes were moist. Mr. Acworth, therefore, read the reply for her, which was as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I am very much touched with the very kind address you have so very kindly just presented me with on my departure from India ; and I greatly appreciate all the very flattering and more than kind remarks you have made about me. I value much your friendship for Mr. Acworth and myself—the recollection of which will ever be a pleasant souvenir to me of my friends in the East. It has ever been the greatest pleasure to me to have, in any small degree, helped my husband at all times in the various ways you have just so kindly mentioned. I thank you most warmly, gentlemen, and trust you understand how deeply gratified I am, and how much I feel and appreciate your kind token of friendship for us, and also believe me when I add, with what great and lasting regret I leave India.

Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, who left immediately afterwards in a Custom House steam launch for the mail boat. It may be mentioned that on Thursday evening last, the lady clerks of the Municipal office presented to Mrs. Acworth, as a souvenir, a handsome mother-o'-pearl binocular with a suitable inscription.

About a quarter to 1 p. m., accompanied by her husband Mr. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, her son, Mr. R. H. Vincent, junior, and Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mrs. Vincent, who was also a passenger by the mail steamer, arrived at the Bunder from the Royal Yacht Club, where she had been resting for a while. Many of the European police officers were present at the Bunder, among them being Superintendents Brewin, Jones, McDermott, Sweeney, Nolan, Cobb, Inspectors Briscoe, George, Nelmes, Butterfield, and Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, Messrs Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla, Nusserwanji P. Todywalla, Roshan Ali, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, and a large number of Borah, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee merchants, some of whom presented garlands and bouquets of flowers, which Mrs. Vincent, received with thanks. Accompanied by several of those present, she left for the mail boat soon afterwards amidst cheers.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Lord Tweedmouth, £650,409 ; Admiral Sir Claude Henry Mason Buckle, K.C.B., £10,215 ; Alderman Thomas Avery, £230,253 ; Mr. Thomas Brancker, £20,552 ; Dean of Hereford, £34,503 ; Mrs. Harriet Pym, £1,397 ; Col. Sir Nelson Rycroft, £65,949 ; Mr. John Rogerson, £80,354 ; Gen. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B., £8,522 ; Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., £46,684 ; Mr. F.G. Dalgety, £183,033.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of April 20, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LODON.

Capt and Mrs Dawson
Miss Cook
Mrs Dobbs and 3 daughters
Miss Stewart
Revd E S Hall
Mr F B Sweeten
Mr W L LaTouche
Capt and Mrs Young
Mr J S Hodding
Miss M A Robinson
Col. Mrs and Miss Grove
Mr P B Foster

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A E Barnard
Mr P B Hancock
Capt C Pirie
Mr W Porteous
Mr A Zygouras
Mr H M Ahmed
Mr F Morrison
Mr Black
Mr H B Dalgety
Miss Marett
Major F W White
Mr Hugh Gordon
Col Elliott
Mr Murray
Mr Davis
Major Howlett

FROM ADEN.—Lieut C H Cockraft.

THE WEEKS MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

THE COURT.

The Queen left Florence on Monday and arrived at Coburg the next eveninig.

The Queen and the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present yesterday at the marriage at Coburg of the Grand Duke of Hesse with Princess Melita of Coburg. The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held a Levee on Friday last at St. James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales presided on Friday night over the annual dinner of subscribers to the Middlesex Hospital at the Hotel Metropole. The Prince left London on Monday for Coburg, where he arrived on Tuesday evening.

The Duchess of Teck on Wednesday opend a bazaar at the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway-road, in aid of the building fund of the institution.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Cabinet Council was held ot Thursday last. All the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Thursday last the Behring Sea Award Bill was read a second time after some approving remarks from Lord Salisbury, who referred to the valuable services of the late Lord Hannen. Subsequently Lord Rosebery announced that the Government had decided to declare a British protectorate over Uganda, with a regular administration.

In the House of Commons, on Friday afternoon, Mr. Morley moved the first reading of the Registration Bill, which, he explained, would abolish the rating qualification for Parliamentary elections, which should all be held one and the same day—a Saturday, and would abolish plural voting. The residential qualification would be reduced to three months, and there would be half-yearly revisions of the registers. Mr. Balfour and other members made a few observations, and the Bill was read a first time. In the evening Colonel Nolan moved a resolution to extend the facilities for acquiring land now existing in England to Ireland, and, after some discussion, it was agreed to. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement. The expenditure of the past year, he said, was £91,303,000, showing an excess £170,000 over revenue. For the next year he estimated the expenditure at £95,458,000, leaving a deficit on estimated revenue of £4,502,000. To meet that the Sinking Fund would be appropriated to the extent of £2,123,000, by rearrangement of the Death Duties £1,000,000 would be obtained, a new duty of 6d. per barrel on beer and of 6d. a gallon on spirits will produce £1,340,000, and a penny additional of Income Tax, with abatement under £500, is estimated to produce £330,000, making a total revenue of £95,749,000, an estimated surplus of revenue of £291,000. On Wednesday, Colonel Nolan moved the second reading of a Bill to repeal the Crimes Act in Ireland, which was supported by Mr. J. Morley and was opposed by Mr. Barton, who moved its rejection After some hours' debate the second reading was carried by a majority of 60 votes.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, was the principal speaker at a Ministerialist demonstration held on Wednesday at Plymouth, and said he had never been ashamed to avow that the Government majority in Parliament and their continuance in office depended on their alliance with the Irish Nationalists.

At a meeting held at Carnarvon, on Saturday night, Mr. Lloyd-George declared his intention of withholding his support from the Government in consequence of their action in deferring the question of Welsh disestablishment, and urged that it would be well for Wales to wreck a Liberal Government in order, in five years' time, to have a more Radical Administration.

Other manifestations of Welsh discontent with the conduct of the Government have taken place at Chester and elsewhere.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Churchmen's Union was held on Friday last at the National Liberal Club. The Dean of Winchester, and subsequently the president, Mr. G. Russel, M. P., occupied the chair. In his Presidential address Mr. Russell referred in terms of condemnation to the attitude of the so called "Church party" in the House of Commons, and of the Bishops in the House of Lords, towards the Parish Councils Bill.

IRELANDS.

The open air services of the Evangelical Mission were resumed in Cork on Sunday and encountered violent opposition from great crowds of people, who were with difficulty restrained by the Police from attacking the speakers, and ultimately the services were summarily closed.

GENERAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone returned from Brighton to London on Friday, and proceeded to Dollis-hill, the residence of Lord Aberdeen, where they will reside for some time.

A complimentary dinner was given on Tuesday at the Criterion Restaurant by Queens-landers in London to Sir T. M'Ilwraith, Chief Secretary and ex-Premier of the colony. Responding to the toast of his health, Sir T. M'Ilwraith expressed himself strongly in favour of federation between the colonies and the mother country. Lord Ripon and Sir James Garrick also took part in the proceedings.

The annual dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers was held on Wednesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern. Professor Kennedy, the president, occupied the chair, and among those who took part in the proceedings were Lord Kelvin, Dr. J. Russell Reynolds, Sir Douglas Galton, Mr. Justice Romer, and Sir R. Webster, M.P.

The monthly memorandum of the Labour department of the Board of Trade states that there have been no fewer than 100 trade disputs during March, and that employment has shown a slightly backward tendency during the month, but that the movement of wages has been upward.

The annual meeting of the County Councils Association took place on Wednesday at the Westminster Guildhall, under the presidency of Sir J. Hibbert, M.P. who, in acknowledging his re-election as presideet, said the good work done by county councils had far exceeded expectation.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England and a large number of other guests at the Mansion-house. Among those who took part in the proceedings were M. Decrais (French Ambassador), and Mr. David Powell (Governor of the Bank of England).

The annual business meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was held at the Westminster Town-hall on Wednesday, the Duke of Abercorn presiding. It was stated in the report that the membership of the league was increasing at the rate of over 1,000 per week.

At Epsom Spring Meeting, on Wednesday, the City and Suburban Handicap was won by the Duke of Westminister's Grey Leg by two lengths from Mr. D. Hollis's Xury.

A collision occurred off Sunderland in thick weather on Wednesday morning between the steamers Clematis, of Sunderland, and Beamish, of Newcastle. The Clematis sank in ten minutes, but her crew, 16 in number, were saved.

In the Chancery Division, on Friday last, before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, the application to sanction the scheme of arrangement of the new Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company was before the Court, and after some discussion his Lordship gave judgment sanctioning the scheme conditionally on two slight verbal alterations being made.

Francis Polti, a young Italian who was arrested on Saturday in possession of explosive materials, was examined on Monday at Bow-street Police Court. Evidence was given that at his lodgings papers with directions for the manufacture of explosives and a quantity of materials for that purpose were found. The case was further adjourned.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg.-Major H Wakefield, Bo. Ret. ; Sir Robert Murray ; Lt.-Col. Dalgas ; Col. Haywood ; Mr. D. Dudley Field ; Rev. J. W. Simpkinson ; Rear-Admiral J. F. Planche ; Miss Patton-Bethune ; Mrs. Lucy Rossetti.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

A MEETING in furtherance of the work of this Society was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon, under the presidency of his Excellency Lord Harris, who attended by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., arrived punctually at four o'clock, and was received at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, President of the Society. The Governor was then conducted to a dais specially erected on the western side of the hall, the use of the large platform being dispensed with.

Among those present were : the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. J. McL. Slater, Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, Dr. A. P. Cama, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Prince Samatsingji, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Messrs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Ellapa Ballaram, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Vrijbukandas Atmaram, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Gocouldas Master, Shivji Dhurmaji, Prabhuram Jivanram, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Cursondas Valubhdas, Soonderuath D. Khote, Ghelabhai Huridas, Tuluckchand Maneckchand, Dhuramsey Soonderdas, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Ruttanshah Dadabhoy, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, J. J. Mody, J. F. Fernandes, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Vussonji Khimji, &c.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy proposed that his Excellency Lord Harris should take the chair, which was carried with exclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, in moving the adoption of the report of the Society for 1891-92 together with the balance-sheets for those years, observed that in the beginning of the year 1891, Mr. Steel, principal of the Veterinary College, died at an early age. When he (Mr. Justice Bayley) had the honour of presiding at the meeting of the Society held in September 1892, he alluded to his meritorious services, and it was unnecessary for him to repeat those remarks that evening. Mr. Steel was of great service to them, and his work entitled him to their remembrance. The untimely death of this promising young gentleman caused some anxiety as to the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood in which the hospital for animals was situated. Under such circumstances, the management thought it their duty to request the Health Officer of the Municipality to inspect the place and the opinion of the Health Officer as to the condition of the district would be found embodied in the report which had been circulated. Dr. Steel having died, Mr. Rayment was appointed principal of the college. He also was of opinion that the hospital premises were unhealthy, and suggested various alterations and improvements in the hospital. He subsequently resigned, and in August 1892 the present principal, Dr. James Mills, was appointed to succeed him. He (Mr. Bayley) had not had the pleasure of meeting the new principal, but it was admitted by all that he was doing his utmost to bring about an improvement. The report received from the Municipal officers showed that there was nothing particularly insanitary in the hospital. For the purpose of reporting upon the fact whether the surroundings of the hospital and college were such as would justify the removal of the college from Parel, the Government appointed a committee of enquiry, and their report would be found appended to the present report of the Society. The committee were unanimously of opinion that if due attention was given to the sewerage of Parel the locality would become less unhealthy. Certain members had suggested certain modifications in the plan of the hospital and college. They were of opinion that when one of the officers who worked there died, and three resigned owing to illness, the cause of illness must be due to the insanitary condition of the place. The principal of the college, it might be mentioned, did not reside on the premises, but lived at a great distance from the hospital. The Government had been satisfied on the one hand and the pupils on the other that the place was healthy, and he hoped they would no more hear that the institution was in an insanitary position, especially as the drainage undertaken there would shortly be completed. Mr. Bayley then referred to the cruelty practised towards bullocks in overloading the labour-carts, and the satisfactory work done by the Society in relieving the dumb animals of this torture. He then noticed with pleasure the new system lately introduced of watering the roads. At the last meeting, when the Municipal Commissioner was present to move one of the resolution, he (Mr. Bayley) called his attention to the state of affairs, and asked whether it was not possible to water the roads in Bombay without using bullocks in the work, and he was glad this suggestion was being attended to. The speaker then recapitulated the various figures mentioned in the report showing the amount of work done by the Society towards carrying out the object for which it was started. A reference was made to the munificent sum of Rs 7,000 received from Bai Dinbai, wife of the brother of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, for the purpose of building a cattle ward in memory of her late husband, and to erect an ornamental gateway in memory of her late son. On the plans and estimates being prepared, it was found necessary to spend two thousand rupees more, which the charitably-inclined donor cheerfully did. The gateway was erected on the road leading to Government House, Parel, and the new cattle ward was now in the course of construction. He, on behalf of the Society, thanked Sir D. M. Petit for his handsome donation of Rs. 12,500, and also the Allbless family for their donation of Rs. 1,000. He wished to express the hearty thanks of the Society to the subscribers to Lady Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit's bust. He concluded by thanking Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, honorary architect, Mr. Sorabji K. Pathak, honorary auditor, Mr. Allan F. Turner, honorary solicitor, and Mr. K. M. Shroff, honorary secretary, who was an energetic hard-working officer, and to whom was due the success of the prosecutions undertaken by the Society. After submitting the different items of accounts to the meeting, Mr. Bayley resumed his seat amidst applause.

Mr. Dharamsi Soonderdass Mooljee, in seconding the resolution, said he should like to say a few words in connection with the practice of overloading bullock-carts referred to in the report. Ten or twelve years ago before the Society carried on its work vigorously and before the Bombay Police Department had regulated the load to be carried by an ordinary two-wheeled bullock-cart at 64 Bombay maunds, a fearful kind of cruelty had been inflicted on animals, by overloading the carts. Muccadums and carting agents who entered into large contracts for removing extensive quantities of merchandise from one locality to another, generally had the carts loaded to the extent of 80 to 90 maunds and sometimes to over 100 maunds in the busy season when there was a great demand for carts. They did this with a view to secure large profits by saving in cartage. But all present would have noticed with satisfaction that during recent years owing to the vigilance of the Society that barbarous practice had been considerably checked. Not a single cart was now observed to carry more than four full-pressed bales of cotton, the aggregate weight of which seldom exceeded 56 maunds. No cart was allowed to carry more than eight bags of grain. The Society was also conducting a successful crusade against the municipal contractors in respect of cartage of road-metals. Hundreds of carts were employed daily to carry road-metals from quarries, and it was absolutely necessary to prevent overloading in this matter. The city was built on a level plain, but there were hilly portions here and there, and there were also overbridges. Consequently, poor, dumb creatures were put to draw to heavily loaded carts by their ignorants drivers on an uphill road. The Society could not, in his opinion, prevent cruelty to animals better than by asking their agents particularly to seek to prevent overloading in different parts of this city. He trusted that mill-owners and other charitably-disposed people would contribute in the Society's cause, inasmuch as the alleviation of the distresses of dumb creatures was of as much importance as the relief of the miseries of human beings.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Vrijbukandas Atmaram proposed the election of the members of the executive and general committees of the Society. He said that they were all well aware what the institution had done in past years towards relieving the sufferings of poor animals. The Indians were particularly in sympathy with the dumb bovine creatures, and their kindness of heart that led them to contribute to and support that and similar institutions. He hoped that the new committee would do their best to achieve every success in the interest of the Society.

Mr. Tullackchand Maneckchand seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cursandas Vulubhdas moved, and Mr. Ellapa Balaram seconded, that a sum of Rs. 18,000 be set apart from the funds of the Society, and be added to the Trust Fund.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Jewanji Jamshedji Modi moved that the best thanks of this Society be tendered to Messrs. Ralli Brothers and to the native grain, seed, and cotton merchants and the native mill-owners for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the hospital for animals.

Mr. Vusanji Khimji, in seconding the motion, hoped that other merchants who have not subscribed any thing yet would follow the example of their charitable colleagues.

The resolution was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote, seconded by Mr. Damodar Gocouldas, it was resolved that the best thanks of this Society be given to the following ladies and gentlemen for their liberal donations to the hospital for animals during the years 1891 and 1892:—Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.; Rs. 12,500; Bai Dinbai Nesserwanji Maneckji Petit, Rs. 10,000; Messrs. Manockji Dhanjibhoy and Hormusji Edulji Alblees, Rs. 1,000; the subscribers for a bust of Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 6,542.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. R. B. Paymaster, seconded by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, that the best thanks of this Society be given to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the president of the Society, for the unceasing interest he has taken for more than nineteen years in promoting the objects of the Society, and to the members of the executive committee and the secretary of the Society for their successful efforts in carrying out the objects of the Society during 1891 and 1892.

Khan Bahadhur M. C. Murzban, in moving a vote of thanks to the Governor, said that the pleasant duty of conveying their thanks to his Excellency devolved upon him, and he had very great pleasure in discharging the same. They were greatly indebted to Lord Harris for presiding at their meeting at considerable sacrifice of time on a very hot afternoon, probably at very great inconvenience to himself. His Excellency took a lively interest in the relief of poor dumb creatures, and Lady Harris, whose absence they regretted that afternoon, had shown similar kindness towards dumb creatures. The lively interest which his Excellency took in the subject could be readily seen from the fact that his Excellency had that afternoon presided at the meeting for the object of preventing cruel treatment towards animals who could not approach his Excellency with petition or appeal respecting their grievances. His Excellency had with the assistance of the worthy president of the Society, brought about an agreement between the hospital and the Society which would tend to improve both the institutions. He would once more say that they were sorry her Excellency was not present, but they knew that Lady Harris had left their shores only a few hours back and they hoped to see her return to their midst, with restored health and vigour.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency Lord Harris in reply said: Mr. Justice Bayley and Gentlemen,—The subject matter of the meeting to-day is one which appeals to the heart of most men who in their ordinary dealings in life come into contact with dumb animals, and I can well understand that it should have elicited the amount of enthusiastic eloquence to which we have been willing listeners to-day. But the result has been to occupy most of the time that was set apart for this meeting, and consequently I regret to say that interested as I am and have been long before I came to these shores, in the subject, I have not an opportunity of dwelling upon it at any great length to-night. The object of the meeting is practically two-fold—it is to hear about the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also to hear of the work of the Petit Hospital for Animals. With both these institutions Government is intimately connected, and therefore it was with very great pleasure that I accepted Mr. Justice Bayley's suggestion that I should take the chair on this occasion. On referring to the report you will find from the balance-sheet of the Society for the Prevention of Cruely to Animals, that during 1891, Government contributed Rs. 2,357 in the shape of moieties of police fines. That amount is, I believe, more than half the revenue of the Society, so that I am quite right in saying Government is intimately connected with the movement. We have been approached recently with the object of asking that we should give the whole of the police fines to the Society instead of a moiety. That request has not yet been decided, because there are some matters of difference between the Government and the Society, which, I am happy to say, are in a fair way of settlement. If we can come to a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the subjects in dispute, there is more likelihood of Government seeing its way to meet the wishes of the Society in regard to the police fines. With respect to the hospital, the Government are of course largely interested in it, as the Government Veterinary College is situated there, and, we all, I believe—certainly I can say so speaking for myself—we are in no hurry to leave the wing of the hospital we occupy. I have been assured by my friend, Mr. Justice Bayley, that the members of the Society are anxious to retain the college near them. When two people are such close friends as that, and do not wish to part, I do not see why there should be any separation. I am glad there is a *modus vivendi* in the air, and I hope we shall be able to get on amicably in the future. Those who contribute the greater part of the revenue to the hospital, naturally expect that a certain respect will be shown to their feelings and wishes as regards the treatment of animals, but on the other hand, so long as the Government have a college there, we are bound to avail ourselves of the opportunities we have of giving a thoroughly sound veterinary education to our pupils. As I said before, I am in hopes that we have arrived at a *modus vivendi* which will enable us to live close together on amicable terms. It would be an expensive business to move the hospital, although in all probability after it was once established in some up-country station it would be better and more economically managed. But we have better opportunities for obtaining subjects in a city like Bombay where such an enormous number of draught animals are in use, and in doing so have the help both of the Municipality and of the Society—to both of whom we are extremely grateful for the assistance they give us. I therefore see no reason why we should not live on friendly term in future. I have but a few minutes to spare, and I hope it is not necessary for me to express my heartfelt anxiety that this Society may be unceasingly successful, and be liberally supported by the public. May I point out that I do not think the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals obtains so much support from the public as might be expected, from the enthusiasm of this meeting and from the very proper remarks made this afternoon in regard to the prevention of cruelty. Turning to the balance-sheet I find that in 1894 the subscriptions to the Society amounted to only Rs. 259-10s. That in a very large and wealthy city like Bombay is not altogether creditable, having regard to the great affection and respect the people of India have for animal life. I should hope the effect of this meeting will be to recruit the funds of the Society which, as I have already pointed out, is handsomely supported by Government. As regards the hospital I can only say that as it is so closely connected with Government, it follows that we are anxious it should be a success. I observe that a reference is made to the fact that the laboratory which Sir Dinshaw most generously built has not up to now been utilised as much as the Society had expected. That may be partly due to the differences of opinion which have crept up in the past or possibly—I am not expert in these matters and cannot positively say—it may be due to the condition laid down that vivisection was in no case to be practised. I am not at all sure about that, but if I had been aware that it was the report for 1891 and 1892 we were going to deal with (I was under the impression it was a later report), I would have taken care to have made an inquiry on that subject, I will, however, undertake to ascertain how it is the laboratory has been so little used. Ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you of the great pleasure it has been to me to come here to-day to take part in this meeting. I have to thank my friend Khan Bahadur Murzban for the kind reference he has made to me and to her Excellency who, I can assure you, left Bombay with the sincerest regret, intending to return very soon. I wish this Society all success. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then terminated, Mr. Mant playing the National Anthem on the organ.

MESSRS. KNIGHT, the proprietors of the *Statesman*, have, with the consent of the donors, made over to Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, as a contribution to her Leper Fund, the monies subscribed towards defraying the cost of the recent prosecution of the *Sunday Times*.

Truth writes:—The Chief Commissioner of the Andamans recently had a narrow escape at Port Blair of sharing the fate of the late Lord Mayo; and his escape was mainly due to the promptitude and courage of a private soldier named M'Ginn. M'Ginn rushed forward upon the convict who was attacking the Commissioner, and received a severe wound which all but severed two of his fingers. He has been rewarded with two months in hospital, and up till the time of the last mail leaving India the military authorities had not been able to decide that he should be relieved of hospital stoppages. In the event of his losing his fingers he will probably have to leave the service, and, should this happen, the same authorities will doubtless experience an equal difficulty in deciding that he is entitled to any compensation. M'Ginn was, I take it, guilty of a breach of discipline in attacking the convict without orders, and doubtless this element in the case will seriously prejudice his claim to consideration. Until it is made quite clear that he is not to be allowed to suffer by his impetuous act, I should advise all soldiers who may see their superior officers in danger of being murdered to remain faithfully at their posts until ordered to interfere.

THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[BY TELEGRAM]

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 6.

The first meeting of the Hyderabad Legislative Council was held this morning, at which the Prime Minister presided, assisted by the Minister of Justice as Vice-President. The Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra opened the proceedings with the following speech:—"Mr. Vice-President and Honorable Members of the Legislative Council,—Before the proceedings of this day I wish to address to you a few words on this State, which is the first of the Native States in India. The so-called legal orders and circulars have from time to time been issued and promulgated, but, as you know, they have always been considered either incoherent in themselves or defective, and I confess that hitherto there is not that complete law and procedure which ought to exist in this great and important State. His Highness himself is fully aware of this, and to quote his own words it is his earnest desire to place the whole subject of legislation of his Dominions on as sound a footing as possible, so that wise laws and impartial justice may be speedily available to all his subject alike without distinction of caste, race, or creed; therefore the powers so graciously conferred upon you by his Highness of making laws for your country and his people are such a valuable gift that you should all be most heartily thankful to him for the bestowal of it. It is now your bounden and sacred duty that you should most steadily devote yourself to this important and useful work, and having regard to the requirements of the country and the people and taking assistance of the existing British Indian laws so far as they can be applied to this country and the Shara-i-Sharif and Shastras, you will at once commence to make such laws as are most urgently wanted, and then by your own conduct prove and demonstrate that not only you appreciate the authority delegated to you by his Highness, but that you are quite fit and competent to hold it. Your work is very easy, because you have before you an inexhaustible treasure of Mahomedan jurisprudence. For my own part let me assure you that I shall always be ready to render to you every assistance in my power to carry on your work, and I also feel confident that his Highness will most willingly grant his assent to such laws and regulations as you will after great deliberation, care, and labour enact and from time to time submit to him for sanction." Mr. Hormasji N. Vakeel, Secretary to the Legislative Council, then submitted a list of business which was gone through, and the proceedings terminated after two hours' sitting, the discussions in which nearly all the members took a part were conducted in a business-like manner, and the first meeting gives promise of good solid work being done in future.

MILITARY NEWS.

REVISED regulations for musketry instruction with the Lee-Metford rifle and carbine, 1894, and revised musketry regulations for the Martini-Henry rifle and carbine and Martini-Metford carbine, 1894, have been approved for issue to all concerned.

SILVER medals for meritorious service have been issued to the non-commissioned officers named below:—T Redford, 9th Lancers, J Malone, 50th Foot, Quartermaster-Sergeants: J Perryman, Recruiting Staff, R Stalker, 7th Fusiliers and E Holohan, 81st Foot, Sergeant-Majors, J Stoops, 61st Foot, Garrison Provost Sergeant: J Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion Royals, A J Stuart, 1st Battalion Royal, H Wain, 50th Foot and T Lynch, 83rd Foot, Colour-Sergeants.

CAPTAIN D HAIG, 7th Hussars, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE 2nd Bombay (Grenadiers) Infantry arrived at Poona, there to be quartered, from Quetta on the 28th April.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W GATACRE, D S O, Commanding the Bombay District, proceeds home on sixty days' privilege leave, leaving Bombay on the 5th May.

THE Garrison Artillery at home and abroad has been re-arranged with effect from the 1st of April 1894.

THE Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, will have its depot at Dover, and its sub-depot at Great Yar-mouth. The nine companies present in India retain their numbers. The five companies at Gibraltar and in Egypt are formed into eight companies. No. 3 Company at Gibraltar, becomes two companies—Nos. 3 and 6; No. 5 Company at Gibraltar becomes Nos. 5 and 17, and No. 19 Company at Gibraltar becomes Nos. 24 and 26 Companies. The seven Companies at home are formed into nine Companies. No. 2 Company at Dover becomes Nos. 2 and 11; No. 18 Company at Sheerness becomes Nos. 18 and 20; No. 9 Company at Languard Fort becomes No. 19 Company and No. 17 Company at Dover becomes No. 25 Company. The Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk and Sussex Militia Artillery are affiliated to the Eastern Division. The No. 11 Company Eastern Division at Portsmouth, becomes No. 33 Company Southern Division. Total 26 companies. The Southern Division will consist of 36 companies, and will have its depot at Gosport, and its three sub-depots at Seaforth, Leith, and Templepore, respectively. Fourteen companies are on home service; twelve companies on Colonial service; and 10 companies on service in India. The Antrim, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Limerick, Mid-Ulster, Tipperary, Waterford, Sligo, Clare, Wicklow and Londonderry Militia Artillery will be affiliated to the Southern Division and will drill in Ireland. The Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar and Kincardine, Haddington and Argyll and Bute Militia Artillery will be affiliated to the Southern Division, and will drill at Leith. The Hants and Isle of Wight Militia Artillery and the Lancashire Militia Artillery are also attached to this Division, and will drill at Sandown and Seaforth, respectively. The changes in numbers are as follows:—No. 1 Company at Portsmouth becomes Nos. 1 and 27th Companies; No. 10 Company at Cork Harbour becomes Nos. 10 and 19 Companies; No. 13 Company at Portsmouth, becomes Nos. 13 and 31 Companies; No. 15 Company at Portsmouth becomes Nos. 15 and 32 Companies; No. 17 Company at Portsmouth becomes Nos. 17 and 34 Companies; No. 28 Company at Cork Harbour becomes No. 23; No. 22 Company at Campbellpore becomes No. 24; No. 24 Company at Quetta become, No. 28; No. 2 Company at Malta becomes Nos. 2 and 22 Companies; No 6 Company at Malta becomes Nos. 6 and 25 Companies; No. 12 Company at Malta becomes Nos. 12 and 35 Companies; No. 25 Company at Hongkong becomes No. 8; No. 25 Company at at Hongkong becomes No. 30 and No. 27 Company at Malta becomes No. 36 Company.

THE Western Division Royal Artillery will consist of 25 companies, and will have its depot at Devonport and two sub-depots at Sunderland and Woolwich, respectively. The Cornwall, Devonshire, Durham, Glamorgan, Northumberland, Carmarthen, Yorkshire, Cardigan and Pembroke Militia Artillery are affiliated to this division. Nine Companies will be for Home service, 8 companies for Colonial service, and 8 companies for Indian service. The changes in designation of companies are:—No. 4 Company at Pembroke Dock becomes Nos. 4 and 18 Companies; No. 7 Company at Devonport becomes Nos. 7 and 8 Companies; No. 15 Company at Devonport becomes Nos. 9 and 15 Companies; No. 19 Company at Jersey becomes No. 21 Company; No. 1 Company at Bermuda becomes Nos. 1 and 20 Companies; No. 3 Company at Halifax becomes Nos. 3 and 23 Companies; No. 18 Company at St. Lucia becomes No. 19; No. 8 Company Southern Division at the Cape becomes No. 24 Company Western Division; No. 20 Company at Quetta becomes No. 22, and No. 23 Company Southern Division at the Mauritius becomes No. 25 Company Western Division.

IT has been decided to retain No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners in Burma, until the ensuing trooping season.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent of the *South of India Observer* writes thus:—"To show the necessity of such a notice as Mr. Rees' *re* Spring-guns we just have a case in point. A gentleman here very narrowly escaped being shot by one the other day. He was taking a short cut across country and passed through a detached clearing where a spring-gun had been placed by the estate writer for a tiger that haunts the vicinity. Fortunately the bullet passed through his coat tail without injuring him, but the shock to his nervous system was of course great. It is only fair to say though, that he had no business there—and that all the people engaged on the estate had been duly warned of the setting of this dangerous weapon." We consider this is beside the question. It should be penal to set spring guns anywhere.

THE first consignment of East India butter received in London has turned out well, and it is considered that the chances of success in the home market are considerable.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY.

AT their meeting, to-day, the Municipal Corporation have to consider the report of a committee, appointed on the 11th December last, to select a site for a marble statue of a well-known citizen, Dr. Thomas Blaney. The Corporation were some time ago asked to sanction the erection of the statue on a site forming part of the enclosure of the New Municipal Office, but the sanction was withheld until after the arrival of the statue; and a committee, consisting of Dr. Banks, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, S. Rebsch, Dinsha E. Wacha, and K. N. Kabrajee, was appointed to report on the question. The statue arrived a few days ago from Italy by the steam-ship Singapore; and on the afternoon of the 25th ult., the committee met at the Victoria Dock, where they were enabled to judge of the character of the design and the artistic workmanship of the statue, which appeared to be of an order of merit which entitled to be placed in a prominent position. The statue has been turned out of the best Carara marble, and stands fully eight feet high, its dove-coloured pedestal being five feet high. With a two-feet basement of Bombay blue stone, the whole structure will be fifteen feet high, costing in all about Rs. 15,000, and giving to Bombay, at a cheap price, a true presentment in marble of the figure of one of its most useful citizens. Its execution was entrusted to Signor Valla, a celebrated sculptor of Genoa, through Messrs. Warden and Co., of Bombay. Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden, a partner in the firm, at first sent a photograph of Dr. Blaney to the artist, who prepared a model of the statue, which met the approval of the committee. In the course of his recent visit to Europe, Dr. Blaney, at the request of the memorial committee, consented to call upon the artist and give him sittings. He was accompanied to Italy by Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden, who communicated to the artist the wishes of the memorial committee. The result is that the artist has been enabled to execute a statue of the doctor which is true to the life, a remarkable study in proportion and pose. Dr. Blaney appears in his frock-coat, with his hat in his left hand, and his right hand resting on his breast, signifying that he has always the interest of the city at heart. The details of the dress have been exquisitely worked out by Signor Bozzoni and Signor Carle Vincy of Carara. It was at one time intended to place the statue on the foot-path to the south of the Municipal building, facing the Victoria Terminus; but the memorial committee prefer to place it in front of the Bazar Gate Gardens on the site of the five-lights lamp-post, and offer to put up four lights on ornamental railings as each corner of the statue enclosure. Owing to the recent introduction of import duties, the memorial committee had to pay about Rs. 700 as customs duty on the statue; Rs. 15,000 have to be paid to Messrs. Warden and Co.; a sum of about Rs. 1,000 will have to be placed in trust for repairs to the statue in future; and the cost of the ornamental railings, lamps, &c., will well nigh exhaust the total public subscriptions, *viz.*, Rs. 22,000.

The idea of perpetuating the memory of the services of Dr. Blaney to the city, by erecting a marble statue of him in his life-time, originated, it is believed, with Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, and other native friends of the doctor. A preliminary meeting for the purpose was held at the residence of Mr. Varjivundas Madhavdas, at which a provisional committee was appointed for calling a public meeting. The latter was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the 2nd July, 1892, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. In opening the proceedings Sir Jamsetjee said that Dr. Thomas Blaney had ceaselessly devoted himself to the service of the public in various capacities; in consequence of which he had earned the gratitude and approbation of his fellow-citizens, as evidenced in the demonstrations of enthusiasm exhibited in the hall by those who had come there. Foremost among the many endearing and engaging qualities the good doctor possessed were his ability and remarkable versatility. Bombay was indebted to him for the conspicuous part he took in the formation and completion of its water-supply schemes, its improved system of drainage, and the material benefit it derived by his mastery of matters connected with the health and sanitation of this populous city. The high and coveted distinction either of a statue or a bust, conferred on such an esteemed man, would conduce to stimulate the younger generation of the city to emulate, by exerting their best endeavours, the example set them by Dr. Blaney. On the motion of Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, it was resolved that "this meeting desires to give public expression to its high appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered to the City of Bombay by Dr. Thomas Blaney." A representative committee, consisting of over a hundred persons, was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, with Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, A. M. Dharamsi, and Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and B. S. Shroff as honorary secretaries to the memorial fund, to which about Rs. 8,000 were subscribed on the spot, and which now amounts to Rs. 22,000.

It may not be deemed out of place here to glance at the chief incidents of Dr. Blaney's career. Born at Cahercontish, County Limerick, in Ireland, on the 24th May, 1823, he will soon pass the good old age of seventy years. At the early age of three, circumstances brought the infant Blaney from Ireland to Bombay, where he has spent the rest of his life. In 1836, when he was only thirteen years of age, Dr. Blaney was admitted into the Subordinate Medical Department, in connection with which he left Bombay in 1839 for a period of about eight years. Having then returned to Bombay, he entered the Grant Medical College as "a Government student" in 1851, and for four years prosecuted his medical studies in the College with marked success. In 1860 he was invalided from the Indian Medical Department, and having got over a serious illness which followed, he entered into private practice in the city, which extended every year both among the Natives and the middle and lower classes of Europeans. His extensive practice enabled him to trace the causes of diseases most commonly prevalent; and in 1867, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks on Fevers as connected with Sanitation in Bombay." From early manhood Dr. Blaney commenced writing in the local Press on the topics of the times over the signature of "Q. in the Corner," and his contributions were generally read and appreciated. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1868, when the Municipal Government of the city was in the hands of the Bench of Justices as the controlling authority, and since that year Dr. Blaney's interest in municipal affairs has never flagged. During the prevalence of the famine in 1878, he identified "Relapsing Fever," and rendered valuable services to the famine-stricken people in various ways. He has perhaps a greater knowledge of local fevers than most medical men in Bombay, and the relief he has given has been wide in proportion to his extensive practice. In recognition of his disinterested services as a citizen, the office of Sheriff of Bombay was twice conferred upon Dr. Blaney—in 1875 and again in 1888. He was appointed Coroner of Bombay in 1876, and held the office for about seventeen years, during which time he came to be familiarly known among the masses of the people as "the jurywalla doctor." Several years ago Signor Grondona, the Italian Consul in Bombay, died from accidental poisoning in consequence of a misreading by a local chemist of the prescription of his Italian medical adviser. The circumstance caused an uproar in the city, and formed the subject of correspondence between the Italian and the British Governments. Under instructions from Government, Dr. Blaney, who had held an inquest on the body, prepared an elaborate report on the circumstances connected with Signor Grondona's death. With a view to ascertain that there was no flaw in the report, legal, constitutional, or otherwise, Government submitted it for the opinion of the Chief Justice of the High Court, who approved of the report, remarking that it was full and perfect in every point, and that there was no room for amendment. Dr. Blaney's report was forwarded to the Italian Government, who were satisfied that the cause of death was purely accidental. Dr. Blaney's chief claim to public recognition lies in the disinterested service he has rendered to the city as a member and chairman of the Municipal Corporation, of the Town Council, and of the Municipal Standing Committee. He was Chairman of the Town Council during the years 1877, 1878, and 1879, was Chairman of the Municipal Corporation in 1881; and Chairman of the Standing Committee in 1890. The position of a member of the Town Council and of the Standing Committee carries fees with it. Dr. Blaney declined to receive the fees throughout the nine years during which he was a member of the two bodies above-named, remarking that it was part of the ratepayers' money; and he thus surrendered upwards of Rs. 14,000 to the municipal treasury. The underground sewerage system of Bombay has found a formidable opponent in Dr. Blaney, who delivered a series of lectures upon the subject at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute during the life-time of the late Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., before crowded audiences. Dr. Blaney has also done much benefit to the city in regard to its water-supply; and his friends claim the credit for him of having pressed upon the Bench of Justices and the Corporation the commencement of the Tulsi and Tansa Water Works. He is said to be the father of the latter works on the ground that, on the 27th July, 1883, he laid the following proposition before the Corporation, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master: "That the water-supply available from the Vehar and Tulsi storage reservoirs being insufficient for the ordinary domestic wants of the city, apart from its trades, industries, sewerage system, and increasing population, it is desirable to provide an additional and permanent supply from a high-level source, which will give the city a continuous service at full pressure; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a scheme of such increased water-supply." After considering this proposal at a whole meeting, the Corporation adjourned until the 10th August, 1883, when the discussion was resumed, and Dr. Blaney's proposition was carried by fifteen votes against five. Some years ago a syndicate was formed in England to undertake the supply of water to Bombay, the company charging a water-rate for the supply. Dr. Blaney, who saw that the undertaking, if it succeeded, would be a source of great oppression to the inhabitants, called a private meeting of influential citizens at his bungalow, where it was resolved to knock the proposal on the head. When the matter was subsequently brought before the Corporation, the proposal was rejected. On his retirement from the office of Chairman of the Town Council, the Corporation, and the Standing Committee, Dr. Blaney received at different times a vote of thanks from those bodies enclosed in a silver casket. On his retirement from the office of Chairman of the Standing Committee in March, 1890, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Corporation place on record their very high sense of gratitude and regard for Dr. Blaney for the very efficient way in which he, as Chairman of the Standing Committee, had done his duty and guided the members of the Committee in their very arduous and responsible task. It was very rarely, Dr. Cowasjee said, that they met with men of the independence of character and public spirit of their Chairman, Dr. Blaney. He had done his work without taking any remuneration whatever; and in attending with unparalleled regularity and punctuality the meetings of the Committee and Corporation, had suffered much in money by losing his fees elsewhere. They very rarely met, Dr. Cowasjee added, with men of such independence of character who would serve the people. Dr. Blaney, in the absence of the President of the Municipal Corporation, had the honour of addressing his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Wales on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Leper Hospital at Trombay on the 26th March, 1890. Dr. Blaney was nominated by Government a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1883. He was appointed chairman of the Joint Schools Committee in 1888, and continued in the office for several years. In 1890, he was appointed by Government a member of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. His contributions to public and private charities have been liberal, and he has been known to support a good many poor persons, without distinction of caste or creed, by the payment of monthly pensions. Some years ago he started a Ragged Christian School in Bombay, providing food, clothing, and instruction for the children for six months at his own cost. A bounty was offered for every child brought to the "Blaney School," as it was called, but after about two years, the school had to be closed, because children of the class for whom the school was established were no longer to be found. Whether as a philanthropic medical gentleman, a citizen who has devoted his life to the public interests, or as one whose connection with civic affairs has been distinguished by a high sense of duty, Dr. Blaney has deserved well of his generation; and he has had his reward, even during his life-time, in the marble statue, the site for which the Corporation are to select to-day.

LORD AND LADY HARRIS IN BOMBAY.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris arrived in Bombay, from Mahableshwar, by the Raichore mail train, at 7 a.m., on Saturday last. They were accompanied by Mr. Edgerley and Captain Cox, Aides-de-Camp, and on alighting at the Victoria Terminus were met by a number of citizens, although the arrival had been officially notified to be a private one. Among those present were Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., H. G. Gell, S. Rebsch, G. Dunn, Under-Secretary to Government, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Colonel Hilliard, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff of Bombay, Messrs. M. H. Hakim, Rahimtula Khairaz, Shiwjee Dhurmajee, &c. Their Excellencies shook hands with those present and left for the Secretariat. About 1-30 p.m., Lord Harris accompanied Lady Harris to the Apollo Bunder, where they were very cordially greeted by a large number of citizens. Lady Harris proceeded to England by the mail steamer Himalaya, while Lord Harris who had returned to the Secretariat, presided in the afternoon at the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and later on performed the interesting ceremony of opening the Hindu Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face. At 11 p.m., his Excellency, accompanied by his Staff, left from the Victoria Terminus by the Raichore passenger train *en route* to Mahableshwar. The departure was a private one, but a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery this morning in connection with his Excellency's departure, a similar salute having been fired on Saturday morning at the time of his Excellency's arrival.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain Charles Lyon, R.A., Aide-de Camp to the Governor of Ceylon, eldest son of the late Colonel Francis Lyon, R.H.A., and Rachel Mary Fearne, only child of Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon.

THE opponents of the Calcutta Municipal Bill will be interested to learn that the defects which rendered a change of law necessary in Bengal are felt in greater or less degree in the North-West Provinces. An official summary of the work of Municipalities in 1892-93 states that "there were no signs of any considerable advance in the direction of self-government, and removal of members for non-attendance at meetings became necessary in many cases." A similar report, it may be remembered, was recently issued by the Punjab Government.

WE have in our telegrams already referred to the reports regarding the snowfall in the Himalayas received from the Upper Sutlej valley and from Leh; but the Meteorological Department are waiting further information before they can estimate the severity of the past winter on and beyond the great mountain barrier which shuts India off from Central Asia. The report from Yarkand, which Mr. Macartney supplies, is expected soon, while from the Gilgit Agency more news should be forthcoming. Captain Younghusband, who wintered at Mastuj, could doubtless furnish some interesting facts about the snowfall in Chitral and on the extreme western Himalayas. It is a case with our meteorologists, says a contemporary of "all contributions thankfully received," for they cannot be expected to establish observing-stations at all out-of-the-way places.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

OPENING OF THE PERMANANDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE interesting ceremony of declaring open the Permanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana was performed by his Excellency Lord Harris, on Saturday evening, on the Marine Lines, Kennedy Sea Face. His Excellency attended by Capt. Cox drove from the Town Hall, where he had presided at the S. P. C. A. meeting and passing the level crossing at the Churchgate Railway Station, alighted at the western entrance of the enclosure of the Permanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana, a little after the appointed hour The Governor was received at the entrance by Mr. Goverdhandas Gooculdas Tejpal, president, Messrs. Ramchandra Raghoba Dharadhur and Dwarkadas Dhuramsey, joint honorary secretaries, and other members of the provisional committee of the Gymkhana, and conducted to a special seat provided for his Excellency on the western verandah of the pavilion. A large number of gentlemen, invited to witness the ceremony, were accommodated on sofas and chairs in the open air in front of the pavilion. The grounds and pavilion were decorated with banners, flags, and bunting, and when later on the electric lights and candle lights from the chandeliers hung in the pavilion were lit the scene was a most charming one. A description of the pavilion and its ground has already appeared in these columns, and need not be repeated now.

Among those present were: The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Prince Samatsingji, Messrs. H. A. Acworth, Craigie, Lynch, E. B. Raikes, A. E. Beaufort, R. H. Vincent, J. M. Framji Patel, D. J. Tata, Dossabhoy Framji, Pheroze Hoshung Dustur, Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mulraj Khatao Mucanji, Anandrao Ramkrishna Taloherker, Baba Luxman, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas, Mungaldas, Purshotumdas Munguldas, Ghellabhai Haridas, Rupsing Mathuradas, Dhuramsey Sunderdas, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Ebrahim Ahmedi, Ali N. Tayebji, Fazulbhoy Joomabhai Lalji, A. M. Dhuramsey, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Vusonji Khimji, Mirza Hoosein Khan, S. D. Khote, Ghoolam Hoosein Allana, Noor Mahomed Jerajbhoy, H. M. Vijaykar, Ramchander Raghoba Dharadhar, Dwarkadas Dhuramsey, Sitaram Dhakji, Babaji Dinnanath, Chutterbhooj Morarji, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Fazilbhoy Meherali Chinoy, &c. In addition to those seated within the enclosure a large number of people had collected round the grounds to see the *tamashah*.

The Governor having taken his seat, the president of the provisional committee, Mr. Goverdhandas Gooculdas Tejpal, opened the proceedings as follows:—May it please your Excellency,—As president of the provisional committee of the Permanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana, the honour of welcoming your Excellency this evening here falls to me, and I take this opportunity of offering the sincerest thanks on behalf of myself and my colleagues on the committee to your Excellency for having so readily acceded to our prayer. We are sorry to say that we have not been able to make this as brilliant a reception as the occasion surely merits, as it is the first instance in which the Hindu community have taken so decisive a step towards the development of physical exercise amongst the members of their community, and that too, under the immediate presence of your Excellency, the typical representative of the British Nation, for by reason of the lamentable death of our colleague, the late Mr. Goverdhandas Permanandas, whose princely donation of Rs. 10,001, coupled with the generous support given by your Excellency's Government in granting this valuable piece of land, made the scheme of establishing a Hindu Gymkhana practicable. We are not in a position to expect our friends expend to any great extent on this occasion as we would have done, if we had the further promised co-operation from our lamentable colleague. It was his desire to make an effective display worthy of the occasion, expenses whereof he intended to defray himself, as this was the first step in his life towards public charity. It is a matter of regret that we could not arrange to hold this ceremony earlier, when it would have been possible for her Excellency Lady Harris to grace such an occasion by her presence. Once more we heartily welcome your Excellency for having taken in response to our invitation all the trouble in coming down from the bracing weather of Mahableshwar to Bombay at this sultry time of the year, and we hope that we have done our best, with the resources at our command, to accord your Excellency a fitting welcome, I now call upon Mr. Ramchandra Raghoba Dharadhur to read the report.

THE GENESIS OF THE GYMKHANA.

He read the report as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,—I have the honour to lay before your Excellency a report of the different stages through which the movement amongst the Hindu community of this City for the promotion of physical exercise has passed, and has to-day culminated in the establishment of the Permanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana at Bombay. This gymkhana is the fruit which has crowned finally the efforts of the Hindu Cricket Club of Bombay in promoting amongst their countrymen the love for out-door exercise and an enthusiastic attachment to the noble game of cricket since the year 1877, when the Hindu Cricket Club came to be established. Before this time the physical exercise in which the Hindus of the City participated was the exercise with dumb-bells, wrestling, *atia-patia*, and *iti-dandu*. But it must be admitted that a very small number, indeed, participated in such exercise, and it was considered derogatory to do so. The Hindu students of those days gave scarcely any thought to the development of the body. But a new era appears to have dawned to brighten the lives of labour of the Hindu students in Bombay, when Mr. H. P. Jacob took charge of the local Elphinstone High School as its honored principal. It was he who established the several school cricket clubs, and the Hindu and the Parsee students vied with each other to win the palm of victory on many a contested field under the very eye of their beloved principal. It was a refreshing sight and a novelty indeed to see on the Bombay Esplanade Mr. Jacob, the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, as captain of his Elphinstone team engaged in a tussle with the team of the European students of St. Xavier's College in the presence of the thousands of the pupils of both the institutions. Need we say then that the young imagination of the students was fired with the noble ambition to prepare themselves for a place in a team like this. It was through the fostering care, encouragement, and the noble example of Mr. Jacob that the Hindu students of his school came to recognize the truth of the motto *mens sana in corpore sano*. In due time, in the year 1877, some of the senior Marathi Hindu students of the Elphinstone High School established their Hindu Cricket Club. At first it was a very modest affair indeed. Their monthly subscription per head was two annas and the total number of members thirty-three. The annual report is a curious reading. The club collected Rs. 32-14-6, spent Rs. 30-3-9, and had Rs. 2-10-9 as balance. But the enthusiasm of these youngsters was immense, and was surely the earnest of the healthy future; for instance, in the year 1887, ten years after its foundation, the Hindu Cricket Club had two hundred and thirty-eight members collected Rs. 1,265-9-6, spent Rs. 882-4-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 383-5-0, and at the end of last year there were two hundred and forty-six members on the roll, annual collections amounted to Rs. 985-2-0, and expenditure to Rs. 879-0-2, leaving in hand a balance of Rs. 106-1-10, in addition to the funded capital of Rs. 800. By dint of hard work and indefatigable energy of its officers the Club made rapid progress, their number increased with their efficiency, and the club gained success against several local teams. The club soon after gained a great acquisition of strength by the accession of several Gujrati members, and had the honor of enrolling amongst them the Tejpal, the Khataus, and our lamented patron, the late Mr. Goverdhandas Permanandas Jivandas. The schoolboys' longings of that period were rather ambitious. They said: "Why should we not have a tent of our own? What prevents us from challenging the Bombay Gymkhana? and even it was whispered why not found a Hindu gymkhana." Their first desire was soon accomplished when they induced Mr. Adamji Peerbhai to lend to them a tent free of charge, and Mr. Adamji was pleased to do so for two years. At the annual distribution of prizes held on the Esplanade, on 6th February, 1881, when the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang occupied the chair, a subscription list for purchasing a tent was started, and with the assistance of their members they collected a sum and purchased a tent of their own, which they are still using. Here we must pause to say that the club had received advice and encouragement at the hands of the late Mr. Justice Telang, and we had the honor of having him as one of the signatories to the petition to your Excellency for the grant of this plot of land. We take this opportunity of expressing our deep sorrow for the loss the Hindu community has sustained by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang. During the first decade of the club's existence the progress in cricket was rapid, and the club scored several victories over the local teams, but their application for arranging a match with the local gymkhana was not successful, for the gymkhana rightly observed that we were not then foemen worthy of their steel. This rebuff acted as an incentive to further exertion, when in the year 1882 the club lowered the colors of the local Carlton Cricket Club by obtaining a decisive victory. The Bombay Gymkhana in 1884 arranged a match with the Hindus, and the same has continued as an annual fixture. After three successive reverses, we won a match against the Bombay Gymkhana, and in the year 1890 we scored a victory over the Poona Gymkhana. In March 1883 the club entertained H. H. the Rao of Cutch at their prize-distribution, and his Highness was pleased to make a donation Rs. 1,000 to the club. The two of the desires of the young club having been realised, the third, *i.e.*, the establishment of the gymkhana, began to receive their serious attention. Two or three committees were appointed for that purpose, but the attempt was doomed to failure, as the object was to build the pavilion at the corner of the Cruicksbank Road, on the main Esplanade, and the opinion of the Hindus was not yet ripe for building their pavilion on the Kennedy Sea Face, even after the Parsees had built theirs. But the grant to the Mahomedan Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face gave a powerful impetus to this movement amongst the Hindus, and showed them that it was not possible to build their gymkhana pavilion on the main Esplanade. On the 23rd day of September 1892 the papers announced the grant to the Mahomedans and in the same evening an informal meeting was held to consider what steps should be taken for establishing a Hindu Gymkhana. The matter was placed before our late patron, Mr. Goverdhandas Permanandas Jivandas a thorough cricketer himself, and Messrs. Goverdhandas Khatau and Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal. The three gentlemen mentioned above promised amongst themselves to make up a sum of Rs. 15,000, and it was settled that in consideration of the princely grant of Rs. 10,000 by the late Mr. Goverdhandas Permanandas Jivandas the building should be named after his father. Thus assured to a great extent about the finance of the scheme, the club approached your Excellency with their petition, which was signed and supported by the leading Hindu gentlemen even outside the club for a grant of plot for building the gymkhana. During the last four years of your Excellency's regime the motto of "thorough" both at sport and work has produced a healthy impression upon the minds of the members of the Hindu community. The example of the first gentleman of the Presidency and the representative of our benign Sovereign the Queen-Empress, taking such a keen interest in all outdoor sport could not fail to impress upon the public mind the necessity for physical exercise if one really wished to be true to himself. The people of this Presidency have keenly watched the great cricket, polo, tennis, and football tournaments and the doings of the Ganesh Khind team, and have at last come to acknowledge the truth of the old adage that all work and no play makes Jack a lazy-boy. The community have watched with great satisfaction the efforts made by your Excellency's Government in providing physical culture at the different educational institutions throughout the Presidency, and the up-springing of different clubs and institutions for the promotion of physical exercise at different centres in the Presidency is but the result of the noble example set by your Excellency. The establishment of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association is another instance of the earnest desire on the part of those in whose hands has been vested the government of this country, to raise the children of the soil to a high standard of efficiency, physical, intellectual, and moral and let us hope that such work will continue unabated. Under such happy auspices, the result of our application to your Excellency was a foregone conclusion, and we were very much gratified at receiving the favourable reply to our petition. The Hindu Cricket Club on 27th December, 1892, appointed a provisional committee consisting of Mr. Goverdandas Goculdas Tejpal, president, Mr. Goverdandas Permanandas Jivandas, B. N. Bhajekar, Goverdandas Khatau and H. N. M. Vijayakar, joint honorary treasurers; Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsi and R. R. Dharadhar, joint honorary secretaries, to collect funds and build the pavilion. Mr. Babaji Gopal most generously offered his services as architect and engineer without any remuneration. We avail ourselves of this opportunity of acknowledging our deep obligations to him for the skill and ability he has displayed in the construction of this pavilion and the laying out of the grounds. Messrs. Goverdhandas Khatau, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Dwarkadas Dharamsi secured from their friends donations sufficient to start with the scheme. The following is the list of subscribers:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr Goverdhandas Permanandas	10,001	0	0
H H Maharaja Luxmeshwarsing of Darbhanga	5,000	0	0
Mr Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal	2,500	0	0
Messrs Goverdhandas and Mulji Khatau Makunji	2,500	0	0
Mr Narronji Dwarkadas Vasanji	2,500	0	0
H H Maharaja Col Sir Pratabsingji, K C S I., of Jodhpur	1,000	0	0
Messrs Dharamsey and Narotamdas Murarji Goculdas	1,000	0	0
Messrs Damodardas and Dayabhai Tapidas	1,000	0	0
Mr Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy	500	0	0
Mr Jivandas Mulji	500	0	0
Mr Vasanji Khimji	500	0	0
Mr Dharamsey Purshotum	500	0	0
Mr Kanji Karsandas	500	0	0
Mr Vijbukhandas Atmaram	500	0	0
Mr Saccaram Martand	500	0	0
Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey	500	0	0
Mr Balkrishna Bhicaji Tanaji	151	0	0
Mr Baburao Ramchandra	101	0	0
Messrs Mahadeo and Nilkant B Choubal	100	0	0
Dr S V Kane	100	0	0
A B C	100	0	0
Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji	100	0	0
Mr Hari Sitaram Dikshit	52	6	4
Mr Shamrao M Rele	50	0	0
X Y Z	20	0	0
A Well-Wisher	10	0	0
The committee as at present advised have sanctioned the cost of the pavilion at	16,000	0	0
Laying out of the ground and tennis courts	2,500	0	0
Furniture and kit	1,000	0	0

We have yet to build out-houses and gymnasium, and we think that the expenditure on the ground would call for an increase, water, gas, and the drain are yet to be provided for. The committee also propose to lay by a permanent fund, out of the interest of which a portion of the working expenses would have to be defrayed, as the fees proposed to be charged are comparatively low, so that the advantages of the institution should be within the reach of all classes of the community. With that object in view the committee have been very fortunate in obtaining from H. H. the Maharaja Luxmeshwar Sing of Darbhanga the munificent gift of Rs. 5,000. We, therefore, take this opportunity of appealing to the generous Hindu public of this City and Presidency to help us to form this fund by means of their donations, so that this institution, the only one of its kind in India, should be placed once for all on a sound financial basis for the time to come, and we trust they will not be slow to acknowledge the disinterested efforts of the committee in this cause of public utility by seconding their exertions in the direction above indicated. The committee hope that the institution will be availed of by the different sections of the Hindu community capitalists, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and above all by office-going people and students and avert, if possible, the danger which the students of our University court by neglecting the development of their bodies as indicated by our worthy Vice-Chancellor Dr. Bhandarkar. The committee accord their thanks to those native gentlemen of this city and abroad who have assisted them in this their self-imposed task and have to record their deep sense of loss at the untimely death of their patron and colleague, Mr. Goverdandass Permandas Jivandas. His illness and ultimate death were some of the reasons which caused the delay in completing our work. Before concluding we, on behalf of the club and the Hindu community in general, beg to offer to your Excellency's Government our heartfelt thanks for making the grant of this valuable piece of ground to us. I have now to request your Excellency to receive the key from Master Dwarkadas, infant son of our colleague and patron and founder, the late Mr. Goverdandas Permanandas Jivandas, and open the Permanandas Jivandas pavilion for the Hindu Gymkhana, and we request your Excellency to be pleased to keep the key and the box as an humble memento of your Excellency's visit here to-night.

His Excellency the Governor then received the key from Master Dwarkadas, the eldest infant son of Mr. Goverdhandas Permanandas Jivandas, and walking forward to the pavilion, unlocked the door amidst loud cheers.

His Excellency then said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the greatest pleasure in declaring the cricket ground and pavilion open. (Loud cheers). It has been a very great pleasure to me that before I leave Bombay I have had the opportunity of opening one of these gymkhana grounds. I had hoped to perform the same ceremony for your neighbours on the left, the Mahomedan Gymkhana, but unfortunately we were unable to fix a mutually convenient date. But, as I have before said, I am very glad to have an opportunity of opening this one: for, from the very first days of my sojourn in Bombay, I was anxious to see some more organized efforts than were then apparent for the encouragement of athletics.

ATHLETIC FORCES UNDULY SCATTERED.

It seemed to me that clubs were too much split up into very small numbers, and consequently there was not that opportunity of combined effort, without which a gymkhana or a cricket club cannot possibly be successful. Only last year, I think it was at Poona, a native club from the city came to play a match at Ganesh Khind, and I was talking to them afterwards and asking how many members they had got. I think they said eighteen. (Laughter.) I said I did not think that was quite enough to be always certain of getting an eleven in the field, but they seemed to be perfectly satisfied, and when I suggested that they should amalgamate with some other neighbouring club, they would not hear of it, and seemed quite satisfied with themselves. I am afraid that it is rather a tendency of cricket clubs in this country to be satisfied with very small numbers. I should hope that the establishment of this gymkhana will eradicate this tendency among Hindus, and that it will form a nucleus towards which all lovers of athletic sports in the community will be attracted. By the fact of greater numbers being assembled together an improvement in the performances of various games will take place. When the idea occurred to me at first that there might be such an organized effort, I always thought that what was done in Australia might be done here. When I went to Australia in 1878 and 1879 to play, there was only one cricket ground in Adelaide, South Australia; only one that I remember in Sydney, New South Wales; and only two I think in Melbourne. I do not know how many there may be now there; but there are here several clubs, although there are only one or two cricket grounds. I will tell you what the Australian clubs used to do on half-holidays when they played their matches: a rope was laid down marking off a piece of ground for each club, and by that means one area served for several clubs. It seemed to me that here on the Sea Face it was possible something of the same kind might be done, and by degrees this has come about. There is not a rope, and I hope there is no need of more substantial dividing line than that simple strip cut in the turf there to keep you and your neighbours from being on anything but good terms. (Cheers.) Well another thing that struck me when I came to Bombay was that whoever was responsible, a very great mistake had been made in allowing the Parsee pavilion to be put up facing to the north and right across this expanse of ground. Just conceive if the present Government had followed that example, what would have happened: you would have had the Mahomedan pavilion across the ground there and the Hindu pavilion across the ground here, and you then would have had the whole magnificent expanse cut up into various little areas by having the various pavilions dotted about. Obviously the right thing to do, although it may be somewhat inconvenient to have the sun in your face of an evening, and although the rain may pour in more during the monsoon, yet the right thing to do was to put the pavilions altogether against the railway, and then this splendid piece of ground would be always available for any great meetings or athletic sports it may be possible to get off. Now I need hardly say, being as great a lover of athletics as I am, how extremely pleased I am that this Hindu Gymkhana has been started, but I do hope it is going to be adequately supported. (Cheers.) I think I need not repeat that the tendency to split up into a number of small clubs will, I hope, be eradicated by the establishment of this gymkhana, and that they will be absorbed into this institution and so form a strong club. Without this it is quite impossible for you to make any great strides towards improvement. The fact is that if you want to improve at the game of cricket, you must be in the position to spend some money on it; you must have a good piece of ground, and be able to protect players from concussions of the head by having good nets. You must also have skilled bowlers.

PROFESSIONAL CRICKETING.

Up to the present time here in India, you have had scarcely anything to do with professionalism, but strange as it may sound in your ears you cannot improve to the pitch that England or Australia has reached until you have something very like professionalism—not just the same but something very similar. Men who cannot afford to play without something towards the expenses of playing, and who do not consider a payment for playing beneath them are necessary to proficiency, and the reason is obvious. I have made the remark both here and at Poona in opening Art Exhibitions, that in order to excel you must have the help of professionals. In the long run a professional is the best man out of a good number; and without his help and example you may depend upon it, you cannot arrive at that pitch of excellence that England or Australia have done. The professional sets the example of good style, and there is nothing so important to a young cricketer as to watch those who play in good style. One has a great tendency to imitate style at cricket just as one has to imitate styles in other things in this world, and therefore in order that a boy should improve in cricket, it is necessary that he should see the play of those who play gracefully and in correct form. The example is essential to Excellence. I hope in the course of years to hear that this club has succeeded in absorbing many of those little clubs that are split up over the parade-ground; the result of which will be to form a strong club and to produce good players who can hold their own both amongst players here and in meeting members of the Bombay Gymkhana. (Cheers.)

PHYSICAL TESTS AT EXAMINATIONS.

I am extremely flattered to see that I have been appealed to lately upon the subject of physical education, and that it has been suggested that in some way or other that I am not quite clear about, I should establish a fair and practical system of testing the physical capacity of the students of our schools and colleges. Well I can assure you, if I thought it was possible and practicable either in the time that is left to me or in the course of several years to establish any such system I should only be too delighted to take up the extra work it will involve, notwithstanding the heavy pressure of work that does rest on Government in this Presidency. But I think that those who have suggested this step are hardly aware that many skilled physicians and others at home deeply interested in the subject have been working for years to try and discover a fair system of testing physical capacity; that is to say, some system by which every student going in for the earlier examinations would be put approximately to some physical examination and would not be subjected to any unfair trial. To do so would be very valuable to a country so interested in athletics as England andone whose duty it is to send out men to all parts of the world on military as well as civil service; whose careers take them into the widest possible degrees of cold and heat; whose lungs are tested by having to climb mountains in tropical regions and a month or two afterwards may be subject to the bitterest blast of winter in the Himalayas. It follows then it is to the interest of Government to establish in our examinations a system of physical tests. We have wanted to do it for years, but we have not discovered a fair system. Now I do not think those who have appealed to me to do something in the nine or ten months that are left me, to establish a system of physical examination in the Bombay Presidency, have the remotest idea that England has been working at it for years and has not yet been able to discover a satisfactory mode. Although I am a great believer in physical exercise I am not a believer in compulsory physical exercise. I do not agree with a boy being sent into the cricket ground as if he was being sent into the school, and I should be very sorry indeed if the movement that has taken place in favour of athletics in this Presidency was to go so far as to lead those who are responsible for the educational system here to encourage compulsion in physical exercise in the school or college system. This would in my opinion be as great a mistake as it would be to leave athletics to be continued by the students without a word of encouragement from their masters, their teachers or their official superiors. I fear my answer must be that I should be very glad to take up the question of physical examinations if I thought it practicable to do so, but as it has not been found practicable in England I do not think it would be practicable here. Ladies and gentlemen, I believe you are extremely grateful to those whose names have been read out to you for the munificent sums they have given for the establishment of this gymkhana, and especially to one who has passed away, Mr. Goverdhandas Permanandas Jivandas, for the encouragement he originally gave to the proposal and his handsome donation for the establishment of this gymkhana. I am sure I enlist your sympathy and good wishes when I wish this institution and its committee all success. (Loud cheers.)

A RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, in proposing that the best thanks of the meeting be offered to his Excellency Lord Harris for presiding and for setting the seal of his approval on their work, said, that they all knew the deep interest his Excellency took in cricket and athletic sports. In the present case their sense of thankfulness to his Excellency was much enhanced by the grant made by Lord Harris' Government of so suitable and so valuable a site as the one on which the pavilion stood. But for such a concession he assured the meeting that it would scarcely have been possible for the gymkhana to come into existence. It might seem strange but it was nevertheless a fact that in a city like Bombay while Europeans, Parsees, and Mahomedans found themselves provided with gymkhanas, Hindus until now could not point to one which they could call their own. That fact it must be admitted, though it was one more illustration of the proverbial slowness of the Hindus to adapt themselves so readily to innovations in their social system rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of life. On the principle, however, of better late than never, he congratulated the committee of the Hindu Cricket Club on the success which had crowned their efforts to provide a long-felt want of their community. It was a curious coincidence that this gymkhana should be ready to be opened and placed at the disposal of the Hindu public just about the time when two of their eminent educationists had drawn public attention to the fact of a disproportionably increasing rate of mortality shown of late years by the Hindu but more especially by the Maratha graduates of their University. Both the gentlemen had dwelt, each in his own way on the necessity of the Hindus taking early steps to check the growing evil. At such a time it seemed to him that the committee of the gymkhana might well congratulate themselves on being in a position to offer a response, though he admitted, not complete response to the call for remedial measures made on the Hindu community. To the poor, jaded Hindu students from school or college, suffering from nervous exhaustion brought on by overstrain in study, the committee might well say, "Gentlemen, we offer you by means of this institution at a trifling cost an entire change of scenes. We present to you attractions and influences, different from those to which you are accustomed in your closets. We offer you, for instance, a bountiful supply of cool, pure, and bracing westerly breeze wafted from the Arabian Sea to our Back Bay foreshore to invigorate your nerves. On our playground cricket or football, we hold out to you the advantages of open-air exercise, of generous rivalry of friendliness and social union, and those manly qualities which are so valuable in after time." Surely an institution which aimed at fulfilling such noble objects deserved all the help that its promoters and supporters would desire for it. (Cheers.)

Prince Samatsingji said he had very great pleasure in seconding the motion, so ably moved by his friend Mr. Javerilal. He entirely concurred in all that had been said as to their indebtedness to his Excellency Lord Harris for coming amongst them. (Cheers.)

The motion having been enthusiastically carried.

His Excellency, in reply, said: I am extremely obliged to you for accepting the proposition put by my friend Mr. Javerilal, whom I wish to thank for his kindly remarks. Before I leave Bombay I shall hope to see him take his place at the nets. (Loud laughter.) I shall be very glad to reverse the ordinary procedure and to attack him at the nets instead of his attacking me, as he sometimes does, in the Council Hall—(renewed laughter)—and I will promise to be as lenient with him as he is with me at the other place. (Laughter.) The report refers to the fact that on the evening on which the announcement was made that the Mahomedans had got a grant of a piece of land for their gymkhana, a meeting of the Hindus was held with the object of approaching Government and asking for a piece of land also. I remember what followed very well: there was a petition, that I should receive a deputation for the proposal to be pressed upon me. I declined to receive the deputation, and I remember some severe comments being made in some of the newspapers because I did so. But why should I have received the deputation? They could not put the matter before me more pertinently than their own written request did. It is my business to attend to written petitions, and you cannot put a case before me any more strongly *viva voce* than you can on a paper. In all probability you put it more correctly on paper than *viva voce*. I refer to this incident as a case in point that I am always ready to listen to anything you may ask me to attend to, whether I see you in person or whether you can only approach me on a piece of paper. (Cheers). As I said before I wish this gymkhana every success. (Lord cheers.)

Lord Harris then led the way into the building, which was inspected by many of those present, nosegays being generally distributed. His Excellency was garlanded, and presented with a handsome bouquet, and on leaving was loudly cheered. Many of the spectators remained behind and continued the festivities for some time later.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st May.

Read Government Resolution, Public Works Department, Railway, No. 840, dated 24th April 1894, dissolving the Committee appointed to enquire into, and report on, the necessity, or otherwise, of the proposed extension of the goods yard at Wadi Bunder.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 26th April 1894, recommending, with reference to T. R. No. 142, dated 19th May 1893, that the services of the Foreman Mason be extended for another year from 11th May 1894, as they will be required during the next year on the Ballard Road Pier Works.

Resolution.—The Foreman Mason's services should be extended for another year.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 19th April 1894, reporting that the material for the caisson for the Prince's Dock 55 entrance is lying in Victoria Dock ready for delivery, and suggesting that the Director of the Royal Indian Marine be asked to quote terms for its erection. Read letter to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine No. 1534, dated 20th April 1894. Read letter from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, No. 1647, dated 23rd April 1894 estimating the cost of putting the caisson together at Rs. 16,000, exclusive of departmental charges, 25 per cent. on actual cost, and stating that the Dockyard will provide the teak deck, but all other materials must be provided by the Trustees and that the work would be done in about 3 months from the time the keel is laid. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 26th April 1894, reporting that the price quoted appears a reasonable one, provided it includes the dressing perfectly true on both sides of the stem and keel and all docking charges.

Resolution.—The work should be carried out in the R. I. M. Dockyard on the terms stated in the Director R. I. M.'s letter No. 1647, dated 23rd April 1894, on the understanding that they cover the delivery of the caisson completed at Prince's Dock as was agreed to in the case of the other caisson constructed in the Dockyard.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 27th April 1894, reporting that on 24th instant, when the S. S. "Knight of St. George" was proceeding from the Docks to sea in charge of Mr. Harvie, 2nd Grade Pilot, a native boat (No. 120 of Karachi), instead of keeping her course as required by articles 17 and 22 of the rule of the roads, altered it and ran in the way of the steamer whose port-bow struck the port-bow of the native boat and turned her right round; and stating that he is of opinion that the tindal of the boat is responsible for the collision, and that no blame attaches to the Pilot.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 86, dated 25th April 1894, directing that a notification be issued, appointing Major H. O. Selby, R. E., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R. E.

Resolution.—Major Selby is appointed a member of the Land and Railways and Docks Committees.

Read letter from Mr. Charles Chambers, Director of Time Communications to the Harbour, No. 146, dated 30th April 1894, applying for special leave on urgent private affairs for 6 months to commence on 19th May 1894, and suggesting that Mr. F. Chambers who has been appointed by Government to act for him as Director of the Government Observatory may also be appointed to act as Director of Time Communications to the Harbour.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT :—

—	For week ending 27th April 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 27th April 1894.	For week ending 27th April 1893.	Total from 1st April 1893 to 27th April 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	28	91	21	97
" " out of "	19	87	23	92
" transported	13	63	29	86
" attended to	..	2	..	3
" warped	1	9	1	4
Statement of vessels using the Docks :—				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	10	47	13	43
Victoria Dock	10	40	9	40
Total	20	87	22	83
Vessel left—				
Prince's Dock	7	44	14	41
Victoria Dock	9	41	11	35
Total	16	85	25	77
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	14	...	15	...
Victoria Dock	13	..	14	..
Total	27	..	29	..
Statement of vessels using the Dock Harbour Walls :—				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	18	6	26
Victoria Dock " "	2	7	3	12
Total	7	25	9	38

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK :—

—	During week.			Total.			
				From 1st April 1894 to 28th April 1894.		From 1st April 1893 to 28th April 1893.	
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 28th April 1894.							
Vessels under 955 tons, subject to minimum charge	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	1,241	1	174
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S. S. Sutlej	1	1 dy	4164	3	8,675	7	16,578
Total	1	1 dy	4164	7	9,916	8	16,752

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, Lord Harris said that he was naturally interested in the Society, seeing that Government contributed more than half the annual income of the Society, in the shape of moieties of fines inflicted in cases proved by the agents. The Government had been requested to allow the Society the full amount of the fines, but there were just now some matters of difference between the Government and the Society, and when these were settled there would be more likelihood of Government seeing its way clear to comply with the application. With regard to the Veterinary College adjoining the Hospital for Animals at Parel, the Government were in no hurry to move to other quarters, and he trusted an amicable arrangement would be arrived at between Government and the Society with that end in view. Considering the ancient scriptures of the peoples of India inculcated the duty of kindness to animals, he was surprised that the Society did not meet with more liberal support from the general public.

It has been stated that the real reason why the execution of Heeroo Luxmon was postponed from the 2nd instant was that on being informed that the Government of Bombay had refused to grant his petition for commutation of sentence, the condemned man desired to be allowed to petition H. M. the Queen-Empress. It should be pointed out, however, that the reply to the petition from the Government was received on the evening previous to the date originally fixed for the execution by the High Court. The Criminal Code provides that in cases where petitions of this character have been rejected by the Government, the execution must take place on a date not less then seven or more than fourteen days after the date of the rejection of the petition. Therefore, as at present arranged, the sentence will be carried into effect this morning at the County Jail.

The election by the Fellows of the Bombay University of a representative on the Municipal Corporation in place of the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, resigned, takes place to-morrow. There are two candidates in the field for the suffrages of the Fellows—Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee and Professor Peterson.

H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar arrived in Bombay on Friday last and stayed temporarily at the Esplanade Hotel. His Highness left for Europe by the mail steamer Himalaya on Saturday.

Her Majesty's steamer Pigeon, under the command of Captain Cartwright, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, Huzoor Deputy Collector of Sattara, is stated by a correspondent to be very seriously ill in that city.

We learn that Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit has expressed her intention to contribute a sum of Rs. 45,000 for a building for the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Fort Reading Room and Library. Her late husband, Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit, contributed Rs. 25,000 to the library in his life-time, and in recognition of the gift the institution was named after his deceased son, Mr. Jamsetjee. The new building is to be named the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Institution. The library was started some forty years ago, and has 860 subscribers on its rolls.

The young Mir of Khairpur has undertaken to introduce various useful reforms in the State with the assistance of Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E. The want of these reforms has been long left, but the advanced age of the late Mir prevented his taking the interest and action expected from his successor, who is young and has good advisers in the Political Agent and Mr. Kadirdad Khan. The first reform necessary is the suppression of dacoity and cattle-lifting. The next to clear jungles and limit the reservation of game and to extend cultivation, and thirdly to educate the people, for which purpose schools will be opened in the State.

The following are given as the particulars of the sad incident that occurred at Gora Gully, near Murree, on the 26th ultimo:—A soldier of the R.S. Fusiliers, while on escort duty with the baggage of the regiment, shot a tonga driver and mortally wounded him. The man died a short time after receiving the wound. It appears that three rifles were stolen at Tret, a stage beyond Murree, which were afterwards recovered. However, this occurrence put the guard on the *qui vive*, and when the long line of camels with the baggage arrived at Gora Gully, a tonga on its way from Murree met the caravan, and the driver blew his bugle lustily to clear the way, but no heed was paid to the warning. So the driver dismounted and began beating the camels aside and making a way for his conveyance. An altercation took place between the coachman and the camel drivers, when one of the latter gave the alarm of *chor* and *looswallahs*. One of the escort, Private Mercham, rushed up and put a bullet through the tonga driver, the wound resulting in death. This affair took place between the hours of ten and eleven at night, and was entirely due to the drivers having raised the cry of thieves.

There is reason to hope that a landslip at Naini Tal would not seriously affect the residential part of the station. Slips must, however, occur for a long time to come, for the loose slates and shales which still cling in parts to the hillside will inevitably become detached through atmospheric changes, and beneath them there is a stratum of blue dolomite limestone which is equally liable to disintegration. On the Ayarpeta side the slates and shales have now disappeared, but on Sherka-danda they must remain for some time to come a source of anxiety to house-owners and residents in the station.

A Port Blair correspondent announces the discovery of the remains of an elephant on South Sentinel, an islet about 20 miles from any other land. The remains were buried about nine inches below the surface, and since the yearly deposit of soil on the island must be very small, it is supposed that they are of very considerable age. It is, moreover interesting to learn that the volcano on Barren Island is apparently entering upon a period of renewed activity.

With reference to the recent missionary riot at Iling, near Yangchow, it is stated that the Chinese officials are now occupied in re-building the house of Mr. Helgesen. The Shensi correspondent of a North China contemporary states that the officials have at last come to realise the reality of fatal distress and have issued proclamations remitting taxes and sanctioning relief from provincial granaries. This was not done, it is said, before the most cruel barbarity (in some instances) had been inflicted on thousands of starving people in the effort to extort from them taxes remitted by the Emperor months ago.

We referred recently, says the Lahore paper, to the hostile attitude of the natives of the village near Boileaugunge, Simla, towards the soldiers at Jutogh since the affray last year between Lieutenant Tytler of the Gordon Highlanders, and a few of the inhabitants. A sequel occurred on Monday night last when the budmashes did more than roll stones on belated soldiers, for a private of the detachment of Somerset Light infantry at Jutogh was brutally assaulted and left insensible on the road for over four hours until picked by up some men of the detachment. His face is now in a battered condition covered all over with wounds and his arms disabled by the number of injuries, which show that he received no mercy from the gang of twelve or over, who, he says, attacked him without rhyme or reason. The first duty of the authorities at Jutogh is to take care that the soldiers do not take the law into their own hands and avenge their comrade, as of course they could very easily do. Secondly, to prevent other similar outrages the men should be warned against going along the road near the village after dark, except in parties of half a dozen or more who, being strong enough to defend themselves, would not be attacked.

THE DHRANGADHRA DACOITS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following correspondence is published concerning the encounter between Juma Gandh's band of dacoits and the Dhrangadhra and Bajana Police under Mr. Souter, Superintendent of Police, Dhrangadhra State, of which our Jafarabad correspondent sent us an account the other day :—

Political Department.
Bombay Castle, 5th May 1894.

Telegram from the Acting Political Agent, Kathiawar, dated the 11th April 1894—Reporting that Juma Gandh and five other dacoits were killed and two were wounded by the Dhrangadhra and Bajana Police, and that in the encounter two of the Bajana Police were killed and one was wounded.

Letter No. 376, dated the 19th April 1894—Forwarding, in continuation of the above telegram, a report from Mr. Souter, the Superintendent of Police in Dhrangadhra, giving details of the late encounter between the remainder of the gang of dacoits under the leadership of Juma Gandh and the Dhrangadhra and Bajana Police on the 10th April 1894 near Dhrumat, in which the whole of the former were killed or wounded, the loss on the side of the Police being one naik and three village police killed and two policemen wounded. Adding remarks.

Further letter No. 383, dated the 21st April 1894—Forwarding, in continuation of the above letter, copy of a further report of the late encounter with the dacoits near Dhrumat from the Divan of Dhrangadhra, from which it appears that Mr. Souter took a very prominent part in the fight. Suggesting that the orders of Government on the subject may be given to the Press.

Resolution.—It appears that on the 10th of April Mr. Souter, of the Bombay District Police, whose services have been lent to the State of Dhrangadhra, in order to direct the operations of the State Police and to reorganise the department in view of the prevalence of organised dacoities, came up with the desperate gang of dacoits under Juma Gandh near Dhrumat. As usual the dacoits, seven in number, took up a strong sheltered position in a pit from which they opened fire upon the Police, killing one naik had three village police and wounding a savar and another member of the police force. Mr. Souter's force consisted of 12 dismounted savars and 7 foot police, and the leader of the gang was shot by Mr. Souter himself, whilst Miana Habbu was killed by him with a shot from his pistol. Of the dacoits four were killed, and the remaining three wounded and captured, whilst the property in their unlawful possession, valued at Rs. 819, was recovered.

The record of Mr. Souter's services in Dhrangadhra is extremely creditable, and his personal gallantry and judgment in disposing of this gang, which was brought to bay with the aid of the Bajana Police at a distance of 15 miles from his camp, recalls to the memory of Government a similar achievement of his distinguished father in disposing of the gang of dacoits at the village of Meetsagar in the Ahmednagar District, in 1859. The Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra should be congratulated upon the success of his reorganised Police, and Mr. Souter should be informed of the high opinion entertained by Government of his able and gallant conduct. The services of the States and officers mentioned by Colonel Hancock should also be acknowledged.

W. LEE-WARNER
Secretary to Government.

From Colonel G. E. Hancock, Acting Political Agent, Kathiawar, to the Honourable Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Political Department, Kathiawar Political Agent's Office, Camp Porbandar, 19th April 1894.

Sir,—In continuation of my telegram of the 11th instant, I have now the honour to forward a report from Mr. Souter, the Superintendent of Police in Dhrangadhra giving details of the late encounter between the remainder of the gang of dacoits under the leadership of Juma Gandh and the Dhrangadhra and Bajana Police on the 10th idem, in which the whole of the former were killed or wounded with a loss of only one naik and three village Police killed on our side, besides two policemen wounded. The three village policemen appear to have been killed before Mr. Souter with the Dhrangadhra Police came upon the scene, and must have exhibited great bravery, although the exact circumstances under which they fell is not very clearly narrated.

Mr. Souter very modestly says little of the part he himself took in the fight, but it is obvious that he boldly led his party, consisting of some twelve dismounted savars and seven foot Police, across the river-bed from the point marked Y Y in his map until they stormed the position in which the dacoits were concealed, and shot them down. I know the ground well, having often hunted there, and I remember the pit he describes as a wide water hole caused by the erosion of the soil into the nala during the rains. Beeing deep enough to conceal the men it also acted as a kind of trap, and they must have been at the mercy of any bold assailants from the banks.

Great credit is also due to the Bajana village Police who assisted in bringing the gang to bay and kept them engaged until the Dhrangadhra Police came up. They will all, I trust, be suitably rewarded by contributions from all the States in Kathiawar, and Mr. Souter will, no doubt, receive the thanks and commendation of Government for his gallant conduct throughout the affair. He has now succeeded, as is apparent from his letter, in apprehending all the offenders in the dacoities which have taken place in Dhrangadhra since his appointment there, besides securing Habibmia and Sunderia Juma, two other noted outlaws, and catching the opium-smugglers only recently reported on. All this is exceedingly creditable to his Police administration, and I may add, from a recent inspection of the force in Dharangadhra itself, that he has also succeeded in bringing them to a high standard of efficiency in the way of drill and discipline. He has received cordial support, in all this, from the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, who has of his own accord built new lines for the men and set an excellent example, in that way, to other States.

Early in the cold season I visited the northern and north-eastern parts of Kathiawar, including Malia, Than, Saela, Dhrangadhra, Bajana, Jhinjhuvada, &c., and issued very stringent injunctions to the States bordering the Runn to co-operate in bringing this band to justice. Strong thanas were posted in the Thanga hills, and I sent Mr. Pogson with a party to patrol the Runn and assist Captain O'Donnell and Mr. Souter at a moment's notice. Owing to the close watch thus kept, the band had to seek shelter elsewhere, and instead of getting assistance from the Mianas were driven into the Palanpur districts, where the first batch of them were killed and captured in March last. Thinking that our vigilance was then relaxed, Juma Gandh ventured back, with the result now recorded. I hope to get some history of his previous movements from the surviving Kolis, but they had probably only lately joined him, and it will not be easy to discover who were his other helpers and associates. All who sheltered and assisted him out to be severely punished, and it will now be the business of the Police officers to discover them if possible. Having previously threatened to apply to Government to place punitive Agency Police posts in some of the Morvi and Bajana villages I am now the more glad to be able to commend these States for subsequent vigilance, and I may add that Captain O'Donnell and Mr. O'Connor, of the Jamnagar Police, have also exhibited praiseworthy activity in watching for this gang.

Close enquiry will be made as to whom the chief credit is due amongst the village Police for surrounding the dacoits, and the reward already promised and those likely to be subscribed will eventually be distributed accordingly.—I have, &c.,

G. E. HANCOCK, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

From W. L. B. Souter, Esquire, Suprintendent of Police, Dhrangadhra State; to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Dhrangadhra, 14th April 1894.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks your telegram No. 84, which reached me on the night of the 12th instant, and with reference to the repo[illegible] called for therein have the honour to forwar[illegible] copies of my letter and its accompaniments wh[illegible]ich were addressed to the Dhrangadhra Diwan [illegible] regarding the encounter.

The Dhrangadhra J[illegible]ail now contains four persons who with the brot[illegible]ers Gandh committed the Sitha-Latuda dacoity and were arrested by me last year and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. There is, besides the ex-outlaw Sunderia Juma, who surrendered himself to me on the 5th July last at Dhegam under Bajana, and there are also, thanks to Captain O'Donnell's assistance, the 16 Mianas who have been sentended to transportation for life for the Dhanala dacoity. I trust, therefore, that, for the present at least, organised dacoities in this part of Kathiawar are at an end.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. L. B. SOUTER,
Superintendent of Police, Dhrangadhra State.

From W. L. B. Souter, Esquire, Superintendent of Police, Dhrangadhra State; to the Divan, Dhrangadhra State.

Dhrangadhra, 13th April 1894.

Sir,—I have the honour to sumit the following report regarding the encounter which took place on the 10th instant near Dhrumat between the Dhrangadhra State Police and the gang of dacoits which had for its leader the notorious outlaw Juma Gandh.

On receipt of information at about 9-30 A.M. the same morning, which was brought by a mounted Pasaita, that six armed Mianas were sitting in a tank between Dhrumat and Manpur, I hastily collected some eight Savars, and with the Risaldar, the Inspector and Mahomed Faujdar set out for Dhrumat. Midway between Dhrumat and Dudhapur we met some Pasaitas, who directed us to the scene, which was reached about 11-30 A.M., a distance of 15 miles.

On arrival I found that the outlaws had taken up their position in a pit, which was a natural one, and had put up a small red flag. This pit opened into a dry water-course which in the rains must either feed the river into which it runs, or was in itself a branch of the river; the latter being now of course a large sandy bed. The branch of the river or water-course would be called in Kathiawar a "Wonkla," and the term being generally known will be used throughout this report. I forward a rough sketch drawn from my recollection of the observations made at the time, from which it will be seen that the wonkla runs east to west, that the river's bed lies north and south, and that the pit was in the immediate vicinity of the tank, and sheltered on the east by the dam or pal of the tank.

I saw at a glance, from the position of the gang, that the work could not be done by a mounted force, and so at once dismounted my men and made them hand over their horses to some villages close by. I then sent two or three savars with the Inspector across to the otherside of the river, and went myself to a place, marked †, on the west bank accompanied by the Risaldar and two savars, followed by Mahomed and Adam Faujdars and two more savars. The gang, on seeing us, immediately opened fire, which we returned for about 15 minutes. I then determined to charge the dacoits; but first went accompanied by the Risaldar and Adam to a spot marked L so as to get another view of their position. I was joined here by Asaji Dafadar and half a dozen Pathans who had followed me on camels. We then advanced in open order to the position marked Y. Y., from which we fired a few volleys and ran across the river-bed to the opposite side marked Z. Z. Here we took advantage of the bank to fire another round, and rushed in and disposed of the gang, but not before the Pathan Naik Samandarkhan fell shot through the head. A savar also got a bullet through his right forearm.

I forward a statement of the alleged names of the gang, which gives all necessary information as to the source from which the names were obtained, as also regarding the more important matter of the recognition of the outlaw Juma Gandh. I must here state that none of the gang offered to throw down their arms, and that Juma Gandh himself made a most desperate fight, firing off, as we advanced, a double barrel rifle, a savar's muzzle-loading carbine and four rounds of a revolver. As the gang took care not to expose their bodies, which were sheltered by the sides of the pit, it may be safely assumed that the members who had more than one bullet wounds received them at close quarters, which was undoubtedly the fact as regards Juma Gandh and Nos. 3, 4, and 5 and, I believe in the case of the others also. It should be noted here that property valued at Rs. 819-1-3 was recovered from the gang, of which property valued at Rs. 787-12-0 has been identified as part of the *loot* described below.

The above is an account of what happened after my arrival, and I will now proceed to state shortly the particulars gleaned by me as to what transpired before I reached the scene. In the first place, I was not aware, at the time of starting, that the gang had committed a decoity; and only learnt this near Gala from the bearer of the report from the Methan Faujdar's Karkun, a copy of which is forwarded. The report, too, it will be observed, contains no mention of the subject. It is fact, however, that at daybreak of the 10th between Manpur and Dhrumat three carts belonging to some *Wanias* were looted of some gold and silver ornaments and sundry articles valued at Rs. 1,010-4-0. On being informed by one of the cartmen, two Jats, Bawaji and Kanji, of Dhrumat rushed to the scene, where they were followed by their village Police as well as by Sujaji Jat of Manpur and the Manpur village Police. The Jats mentioned were mounted, and seeing their bold demeanour, Juma Gandh and Habbu, who, I hear from Umo Jukoji, were on their way to Cutch, offered to give them either a part or the whole of the stolen property, provided they were allowed to proceed unmolested. The Jats and other village Police, who behaved with the greatest pluck throughout, refused to allow this; whereupon Juma Gandh stated he would keep the booty, and entrusted them with a message to me. Juma Gandh then appears to have attempted to slip away from the rest of the gang, seeing which Sujaji put up his rifle; but unfortunately Juma Gandh being too qick for him shot him instead. The gang then, I understand, went to the tank together; and the village Police and the Jats with commendable promptitude surrounded them and simultaneously sent off information to the Faujdar and myself. Faujdar Adam reached the scene about 8 o'clock; but before his arrival a constable was wounded in the thigh, which, I think, must have happened the same time as the death of Malo Uja, the Dhrumat *Pagi*. There is, however, some doubt as to when the last named was killed, as also regarding the time of Thobanji's death. But looking to the fact that they both had sword wounds in addition to bullet wounds, and as the gang of the dacoits did not, to the best of my belief, attempt to leave their pit after my arrival, it must be assumed that two men in reference were killed before I reached the scene.

It will be convenient here to reply to your reference just received on the subject of the Bajana telegram; and I can only say that I have no personal knowledge of their Police being in the vicinity before we attacked the gang. I have marked on the sketch the position of the different groups of men who helped in surrounding the gang, and assuming that the men pointed out to me the *Bajana men* were the village Police of the frontier villages, then the Bajana villages, Police are distinctly entitled to the credit, which must be shared with the Bharada and Dhrumat Girasias and other village Police of this State, of having prevented the gang from escaping previous to my arrival. But it must be distinctly understood that these groups were standing out of the range of fire in the open cotton fields, and that my party did not wait to communicate with them, I erroneously believed, when the Superintendent, the Tuppa Faujdar and three savars came up some time after the encounter, that they had been with their villagers; but in supposing so, I am informed, I have done them an injustice, and that they had only just then arrived from Bajana. I forward a list of the killed; and it is quite inexplicable to me how Bajana claims Sujaji and Thobanji (Nos 1 and 3) as their men, considering that they were the *Sim Toya* of Manpur, which, I am informed, can be proved by documentary evidence, and they are at any rate the relatives of the other two Jats mentioned in para 6 above. The telegram referred to would, therefore, appear to have been despatched on receipt of incomplete information; and has no doubt been since rectified by the Bajana authorities.

In conclusion, I must report the very satisfactory conduct of the Police generally, and would especially bring to notice the names of Asaji Dafadar, Risaldar Miakhan ann Adam Faujdar; the last named having made excellent arrangements for preventing the escape of the gang.—I have, &c.,

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Superintendent of Police, Dhrangadhra State.

The meeting to arrange about the annual Indian Cavalry dinner was held at the U. S. Club, Simla, on Tuesday morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Burton was elected member of Committiee and Honorary Secretary. Twenty-two officers were present [illegible] twenty of whom carried a resolution proposed [illegible] by Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, C.B., that [illegible] all commissioned officers, including, of co[illegible]se, medical officers, who are serving or who h[illegible]ave served in any regiment of Native Caval[illegible] of the Indian Army have the privilege [illegible] of attending the annual dinner. Colonel Mackenzie was elected chairman of the committee; and Colonels P. J. Maitland and F. C. Burton and Captain W. S. Mardall, members of it, and all subsidiary arrangements were left to the committee. It was agreed to ask their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable the Military Members and the Inspector-General of Cavalry to honour the dinner by their presence. The dinner will take place on May 25th. The place is not yet quite fixed on, but it will probably be in the supper-room in the Town Hall.

An incident typical of the stupid belief which the illiterate native places in would-be-professed prophets has recently occurred at Rawalpindi. A syce being robbed he employed a *Jogee* (after hard bargaining) for one rupee to help him to detct the thief, and get his belongings restored. Suspicion centred on the grass-cutter with whom the syce had fallen out, and the wiseacre, seizing his opportunity, declared that the person who should get sick over night would be the thief, and to aid this end to be accomplished he handed a preparation to the syce and directed him to place it in the grass-cutter's food. This was done unknown to the latter, who, shortly after finishing his food collapsed, and is now in a critical condition. Both syce and prophet have been arrested.

THE ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The 86th annual report of the court of directors of the *Atlas Assurance Company* (of which Mr. J. H. Symington is the branch manager, states that during 1893 in the life department 618 life policies were issued, assuring £487,866, at annual premiums of £15,758. 5s. 10d., and single premiums of £2,210, 15s. 6d. Reassurances to the extent of £57,800 were effected, at annual premiums of £1,417. 15s. 9d. As a net result, 618 life policies were placed on the company's registers, assuring £430,066, at annual premiums of £14,340 10s. 1d., and single premiums of £2,210 15s. 6d. There were also granted 14 policies for £32,733, under the company's leasehold assurance scheme, at annual premiums of £285 1s. 11d., and two annuities for £379 1s. 9d., the consideration for which was £3,290 13s. 10d. Claims arose under 175 policies for £111,328 5s. 8d., including bonus additions. The premium income of the department was £120,866 1s., shewing an advance of £6,517 5s. 1d. The life assurance funds, including the life investment reserve fund, amounted at the end of the year to £1,402,988 8s. 6d., having increased during the year by £20,110 5s. 1d. In the fire department the net premiums amounted to £347,481 14s. 9d. and the losses to £237,886 7s. 4d., being 68·4 per cent. upon the premium income. Serious fires such as marked 1892 have continued with even greater frequency during the year under review, and have been more severe than those for any year since 1883; so that for the first time since that year the fire account shews a deficit, which has been carried to profit and loss account, leaving the fire fund at £269,000, as in the previous year. The sum of £10,996 10s. 6d. has been transferred from suspense account to reserve fund, and after carrying the sum of £13,002 9s. 5d. from the reserve fund to profit and loss, the balance of this account will stand at £18,000, out of which the directors have declared a dividend of 20s. per share, free of income tax (being 20 per cent. on the original paid-up capital) on account of which an interim dividend of 5s. per share was paid on 29th September last. The fire and reserve funds stand at £313,727 2s. 6d.

Commenting on this report a recent issue of the Insurance News says: When we remember that the *Atlas* has now been in existence for a term rapidly approaching to a century in duration; that through all this lengthy period it has withstood, and even turned to advantage, every adverse influence; and that never at any stage of its career were its name, reputation, or resources on a higher level than they are to-day, we feel how vain and foolish it is to attach special importance to the results of any single year, be those results good or bad. In every department of life, prosperity and adversity follow each other by a natural sequence, and there is a necessary and wholesome reaction from the one to the other. This is in strict accordance with a fixed and absolute law, from the operations of which there is no escape. But exactly in accordance with the manner in which the benefits of prosperity are utilized or wasted, is the degree strength or weakness made manifest in times of pressure. Applying this test—the supreme one—to the *Atlas*, we find not only the secret of its existence through all the storms and vicissitudes of the century, but the assurance of a career to whose limits no term can be assigned. The last three years have been a woful time for fire insurance business, so much so, that as the *Atlas* report says, "serious fires such as marked 1892 have continued with even greater frequency during the year under review, and have been more severe than those for any year since 1883." An almost unnecessarily doleful prelude to an announcement of very trivial importance The whole deficit on the *Atlas* fire account in this year of almost unprecedented misfortune is £4,225, and this, too, after making the most ample allowance for all outstanding losses. Considering the period through which we have been passing, and considering, further, the results already declared by companies possessing the choicest business and administered on the most conservative lines, we can find in these figures nothing to call forth expressions of condolence; our impulse rather is to congratulate the *Atlas* on coming through this fiery ordeal almost entirely unscathed. To the future af the *Atlas* we look forward with the utmost confidence. The company possesses all the essentials of a great and permanent success, and while the present report shows the tide of prosperity at its lowest ebb, yet even now we are conscious of a turn, and we venture to think that the *Atlas* report for 1893 will stand alone for years to come in its record of loss. The company's position and resources are in themselves the strongest bulwark against circumstances and events which cannot be controlled, while as regards all matters over which individual will and forethought can have sway, we may safely confide in that vigilance and experience, by which both in the fire and life departments, the course of the *Atlas* is now being so skilfully and successfully steered.

THE THIRD LEVEE OF THE SEASON.

By command of the Queen, the Prince of Wales held the third levée of the season at St. James's Palace on April 13. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian, and about 180 presentations were made, chiefly of officers receiving appointments or on promotion. The presentations included the following :—

Sir Percy Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Gen. D. Anderson; Lieut.-Col. R. M. Barklie, R.E.; Lieut. Kenrick Verulam Bacon, Royal Indian Marine; Lieut. Frederic Stephen Barker, Vol (Royal Warwickshire Regt. and Indian Civil Service Forests); Capt. Reginald Dennis Buriton, Indian Staff Corps; Col. G. J. Burgmann, R.A.; the Marquis Camden; Lieut-Col. Sir Anthony Cope; Mr. E. Warden Denniss; Sir Peter Eade; Major-Gen. Arthur French, C.B., R.M.A.; Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P.; Gen. the Hon. Sir Percy Fielding, K.C.B.; Mr. John A. Gray; Lieut.-Col. P. J. Hughes, Scottish Rifles; Major-Gen. Mackay Heriot; Col. Reginald Hennell, D.S.O.; Mr. Arthur Hardinge, H. M. Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar; Sub-Lieut. Edward J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marines; Lieut-Col. J. H. Hogarth, K.O.S.B.; Sir William Ingram, Bart., M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Montgue James, Indian Staff Corps (Sind Horse); Surgeon Major-Gen. J. Jameson, A. M. S.; Sir James Joicey, M.P.; Syed Mahbooh Hasan; Gholan Mohi Uddin Ahmad; Prabh Dial; Parma Nand; Kaikhushroo Adurjee Ghaswalla; Mufti Fida Mohammad Khan; Bomonji Ratanji Bomonji; Mr. Kashmiri Mull; Lieut.-Gen. R. W. Lowry; Lieut.-Col, Kennedy; the Hon. Rowland Leigh; Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, FRS; Col Sir A W Mackworth, Bart, RE; Major Gen D Crichton Maitland; Lieut Gen Henry R L Newdigate, CB; Com R Nelson Ommanney; Col Frederic Amelius Ogle, CB, RM A; Col W H Patten, RE; Major Gen Sir Baker Russell, KCB, K C M G; Surg Major George Scott Robertson, British Agent, Gilgit; Col R McG Stewart, CB, ADC, R A; Lieut-Col A A Saunders, R A; Lieut Gen R N Dawson Scott R E; Lieut George Bathyany Sanford 4th Gurkha Rifles; Lord Stanmore, GCMG; Capt John Manners Smith, Indian Staff Corps (Political Dept); Lieut Col E Tufnell; Major R H Twigg, Bengal Infantry

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—April 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W B Oldham, B C S
Mr De Brajendranath, B. C S
Mr J W Olive, B
Mr G F Thompso[illegible], B
Mr S De Bra[illegible], B
Mr R D [illegible] Urquhart, B
[illegible] E L Vaughan, MCS
Mr R L Campbell M
Mr F H Warden, Bo
Brig-Gen M W E Gosset, CB
Brig-Gen H R Hope, M Cav
Col C A Moore, Bo Cav
Col H S Elton, I S C
Col E S Reynolds I S C
Lt-Col W L Greenstreet, R E
Major W G Bowyer, RE
Capt H L Dodgson, ISC
Capt H E Porter, ISC
Capt A C Yate, ISC
Capt F J S Lowry, ISC
Capt R H C Tufnell, ISC
Lieut A L Jacob, ISC
Lieut R J T Savi, ISC
Lieut A H Montagu, ISC
Lieut G M Morris, ISC
Lieut R H Massie, RA
Surg-Capt W H W Elliot, IMS
Surg-Capt L F Childe, IMS
Surg-Major J Hunter, IMS

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C S James, B, 6 mos
Mr W Troup, B, 7 mos
Capt F W P Macdonald, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut F Rennick, ISC, 14 days
Lieut R M Edwards, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut N G Hebbert, RE, 3 mos
Asst-Surg F S Davar, Bo, 6 mos
Comdr C W Howett, RIM, 12 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C G Stock, B
Mr R W Roberts B
Mr B Macleod, MCS
Mr F Fawcett, M
Lt-Col J U S Kirkwood, ISC
Lieut H M Brownlow, ISC
Surg-Capt H C L Arnim, IMS
Comdr C W Hewett, RIM
Engr E G Venn, RIM
Sub-Condr E R Adkin, Bo

Lord Roberts, in presenting the prizes of the H. A. C., on April 17, congratulated the members upon the improvements the Commanding Officer had been able to report. He was especially glad to see attention given to shooting, and remarked that an infantry soldier who did not understand fire discipline was, like a cavalry soldier who could not use his sword, or an artilleryman who could not lay a gun, useless and mischievous.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

VEXATIOUS PROSECUTIONS AND THE INDIAN SALT LAWS.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, April 13, Lord Stanley of Alderley, in calling attention to an article in the *Pioneer*, headed "A Salt Hunt in Orissa," asked (1) whether the Secretary of State for India would renew the orders issued by Viscount Cross against prosecutions for trivial infractions of the Salt Laws, and (2) whether the quantities of consumption of salt per head of population given in the Official Salt Report included the amount of salt consumed by cattle. It was (he said) difficult to understand why the control of the India Office had been put into the hands of a right hon. gentleman whose chief claim to administrative distinction had been shown in connection with the Parish Councils Bill; but the Government had shown they did not altogether disregard Indian experience by the selection of the late Governor of Bombay as Under-Secretary. Perhaps the reason that the noble lord had not been chosen for the chief post was the fear of the Ministry that another peer in the Cabinet would exhaust Mr. Labouchere's endurance. The circular issued in Bengal two or three years ago, in consequence of orders from Viscount Cross forbidding prosecutions for trivial infractions of the Salt Laws, had become a dead letter. It appeared from the Salt Report for 1892-3 that in that year duty had been paid in Bengal on 10,138,924 maunds, and that the salt revenue obtained in Orissa from salt manufactured and imported amounted to Rs. 17,73,362. Under the head of offences against the Salt Laws, the report stated that 885 maunds of salt of illicit manufacture were confiscated, and the loss of duty on that amount was Rs. 2,212. But against this had to be set Rs. 4,879 rewards to informers, Rs. 1,776 cost of additional preventive force per annum, while according to the report the Preventive Service in Orissa was to be reorganised at a cost of Rs. 6,468 per annum. The collector of the 24 parganas did not appear to be in favour of searches for illicit salt. The seizures, he said, were usually of very small quantities, showing that the salt was manufacthrod only for home consumption. In 1893 there were in Orissa 2,504 cases of breaches of the Salt Laws. Of these 354 were cases of persons released after a warning, 1,346 cases were written off as undetected scrapings, and 153 cases were pending at the end of the year. Reference was made in the report to the disparity of sentences passed by different magistrates, and it was stated that the Commissioner had been requested to arrange that salt cases in each district should be tried by one specially selected magistrate. He thought the selection should be made by the Chief Justice.

Lord Reay said the salt revenue in Orissa had since 1888-89 been administered by the Madras Salt Commissioner on the Madras system, under the orders of the Bengal Government and the Bengal Revenue Board. The Indian Salt Law was made applicable instead of the Bengal Law. The salt consumption and salt revenue of Orissa had not increased. The salt consumption in Orissa was, in 1885-86, 684,000 maunds; in 1886-87, 744,000; in 1887-88, 730,000; in 1888-89, 664,000; in 1889-90, 730,000; in 1890-91, 725,000; in 1891-92, 713,000; and in 1892-93, 703,000 maunds. In 1890 a report was made by the Bengal Government on the working of the Madras Salt Department in Orissa. It was shown that although the local "panga" salt industry had disappeared, the Orissa people consumed as much salt per head as the people in the other districts of Bengal, and about as much as the people in the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency. Salt in Orissa was eleven to twelve seers per rupee cheaper than in any other division of Bengal. The Madras Salt Department was doing good work. Nothing like a salt crusade could be allowed or was needed in Orissa. In 1892 a further inquiry was instituted by the noble viscount, then Secretary of State, and it was found that orders had been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* to the effect that prosecutions should not be allowed against the poorer class of ryots for making small quantities of salt for home consumption and not for sale, and that, "instead of hunting for these trivial cases, the police should direct their attention rather to cases of illicit manufacture for sale." As those orders applied to Orissa, it was unnecessary to issue further instructions. There might be instances of excessive zeal on the part of some official such as had been mentioned by the noble lord, but they were opposed to the spirit in which Government desired the provisions of the Salt Law should be carried out. The computed consumption of salt per head was obtained if the total number of pounds of licit salt consumed was divided by the total population. The consumption of licit salt by animals in India was inconsiderable. An inquiry made in Burma eleven years ago, when the salt tax in that country was less than one-tenth of the Indian rate, showed that the people there only gave salt to some of their cattle on special occasions and for short periods of the year. He thought the noble lord would perceive that anything like a "salt hunt" was against the wishes and orders of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Cross said his attention was directed to this subject in 1889-90, and he caused very stringent inquiries to be instituted. It was never the intention of the Home Government or of the Indian Government that poor people who were scraping together salt for home consumption, and not for sale, should be treated as offenders under the Salt Act. It was quite necessary that the salt tax should be protected wherever the salt was manufactured for sale; but as the result of the inquiries he instituted into the action of the Government, he never heard any complaints, and he believed the facts of the case were as the noble lord the Under-Secretary for India had stated.

GEN. MAISEY'S BOOK ON THE SANCHI TOPE.

On Monday, April 16, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how many copies of Gen. Maisey's book on the Sanchi Tope were subscribed for by the India Office, and if there was any rule as to subsidising authors out of the Indian Treasury.—Lord Reay said five copies of Gen. Maisey's book were originally subscribed for, and, subsequently, five more copies of it were purchased by the India Office. The only rules bearing upon the question of subsidising authors out of the Indian revenues were those relating to the Literary Grant of £3,000 per annum, which sum has been set aside by the Secretary of State in Council to meet expenditure—exclusive of salaries and allowances—"on the purchase, publication, patronage, binding, and repair of all books, maps, pictures, publications, and works of art of every kind incurred under the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council." There was no special rule regulating the subsidising of authors, but books bearing upon India or Oriental languages which might be sent in for the patronage of the Secretary of State were dealt with on their merit.

BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Sir Antony MacDonnell's proposals for the maintenance of the record of rights, in connection with the Behar Cadastral Survey, involved the creation of new European appointments in each district; whether the creation of these appointments was conceded by the Government of Bengal on the suggestion of the president of the European Behar Indigo Planters' Association, with the view of mitigating the opposition of that association to the cadastral survey; whether the official members of the Bengal Legislative Council would be allowed to vote as they liked when these proposals should come before that body; and whether the Secretary of State would take into his considertation the memorials of those who would have to bear the cost of all these transactions, the zemindars and ryots of Behar, before sanctioning the introduction of the Bill.—Lord Reay: No proposals have been received from India for the creation of such appointments as are described on paragraphs (1) and (2) of the noble lord's question. When the Bill in question comes before the Legislature the attitude of the official members with regard to the measure will no doubt be the same as it is with regard to all other measures submitted to the Council. The papers regarding the Behar Cadastral Survey, presented to Parliament in November last and distributed early in the present year, show that the Secretary of State in Council has carefully considered the memorials which have reached him on the subject. I specially call the noble lord's attention to Lord Kimberley's letter of December 14, 1893. The Secretary of State in Council will carefully consider any further memorials that may come.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

THE following gentlemen have, among others, been called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:—

Lincoln's Inn.—Nehal Chand, M.A., Calcutta; and Syed Mir Mohtashim Hoosain. Inner Temple.—Gaspard Garabed Amirayan; Framroaz Muncherji Cadina; Sir William Lennox Napier, Cambridge; Henry Brodribb Irving, B.A., Oxford; Syed Hashim Bilgrami, Cambridge; Pattinarap-Kelunni Nambyar, Cambridge; Hafiz Muniruddin Ahmed, Oxford; Sahibzada Sultan-Ahmed, Cambridge; Sahibzada Aftab, Cambridge; and Alfred Moritz Mond, Cambridge. Middle Temple.—Syed Zainulabidin Bilgrami, Christ Church, Oxford; Syed Nasimul Huck, Cambridge; Pokhraj Lall, Edinburgh University; Murzban Muncherji Murzban, Bombay University; Tulsibhai Jeshangbhai Desai, Christ's Coll., Cambridge; Syed Humayon Mirza; Edinburgh University. Gray's Inn.—Pirthi Nath Rozdon.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

THE marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha took place at Coburg on April 19. The guests had been arriving during the week. On Monday the Czarevitch, the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Serge, and Paul of Russia, Prince and Princess of Anhalt, and the Prince and Princess Philip of Coburg arrived. The arrivals included Queen Victoria the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty was received at the railway station by the Duke and Duchess of Coburg and their son and daughters, and the Chief Burgomaster, the same who held office at the time of the Queen's visit to Coburg in 1865, read an address of welcome. The Queen looked extremely well, and was apparently not fatigued by her journey. The Empress Frederick and Emperor of Germany, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Henry of Hesse, and Prince and Princes of Saxe-Meiningen also arrived. The German Emperor was received at the railway station by Duke Alfred, the Prince of Wales, the Czarevitch, the Duke of Connaught, and other distinguished persons. In the town the Emperor was greeted enthusiastically by the people; the guns of the fortress fired a Royal salute, and the church bells pealed. Business was completely suspended, and the streets were thronged by the citizens and thousands of people from the surrounding country. The Queen drove out twice during the day, and was most cordially greeted by the populace. There were general rejoicings in the town at night, and a torchlight procession was organised, which halted in front of the Castle, where a serenade was performed.

The town is gaily decorated, almost every house displaying bunting, festoons of flags, and coats of arms in which those of Saxe-Coburg and of Hesse predominated. The market-place, in the midst of which stands a bronze statue of the late Prince Consort, is one of the central points of attraction. The decorations of the statue depend from four tall columns, coloured to appear like red granite, and surmounted by golden crowns, while the base of the monument is embedded in flowers. Each pillar bears a heraldic shield with the quarterings of the various branches of the Royal House.

THE CEREMONY.

From an early hour an immense crowd had assembled in the great square facing the Palace. The Empress Frederick drove out at 9-30, and was loudly cheered. Similar ovations were extended to the other Royal personages. By 10-30 the squares and the terraces overlooking the park were densely crowded. The ceremony began at 12-30 in the Chapel attached to the Palace, and was a brilliant as well as an impressive function.

In the wedding procession (says Reuter's correspondent) the Emperor William escorted the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the mother of the bride, whilst the Empress Frederick followed alone. The Prince of Wales walked with the Czarevitch. The Queen was accompanied to the chapel by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and was conducted to the seat assigned to Her Majesty—an armchair in the front row, next to the seat of the Emperor William, on the other side of whom was the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. The bride's procession, comprising the Princess Melita herself, with her two attendant bridesmaids, her youngest sister, Princess Beatrice, aged ten, and Princess Feodora of Saxe Meiningen, who will be fifteen next month. The bride's father and Prince Alfred, the Hereditary Prince came last. The three front seats in the chapel on the other side of the aisle corresponding with those occupied by the Queen, the Emperor, and the Duchess were allotted to the Prince of Wales, the Empress Frederick, and the Czarevitch, the Empress sitting between the two heirs apparent. The other Royal guests filled three rows of chairs immediately behind those above mentioned. The members of the suits, the Court officials, and the Ministers in attendance remained standing during the ceremony.

The spectacle was brilliant in the extreme. The jewels and bright dresses of the ladies and the Court and military uniforms presented a magnificent ensemble. The Queen, who wore the broad Blue Riband of the Order of the Garter, and had on a crown of diamonds, remained seated throughout the service; but all the other personages present stood during the greater part of it.

The service was conducted by the General Superintendent of the Lutheran Church, Dr. Muller, who was assisted by the Chaplain of the Hesse Darmstadt Court, and five local clergymen.

Dr. Muller delivered an address on the blessedness of the marriage state. He spoke of the mighty families, to which the young couple, belonged, and of the tens of thousands of people-outside that church that day who were looking with interest and affection upon that union of two great nations. Turning to the bride the Rev. Doctor exhorted her to cleave to her husband and quoted, with touching effect, Ruth's words "For whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God: Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." These touching words, delivered in solemn tones, moved Queen Victoria and several other august ladies to tears, which they scarcely attempted to conceal. Addressing next the young bridegroom, who stood erect and soldierly before the alter, Dr. Muller reminded him of the duty which he owed to the fair young girl who was leaving her home and friends for his sake, and urged him never to cease to be her guide and protector through life. The address concluded with a prayer to God to send down blessings upon the bridal pair.

The service being now concluded, the bride, her eyes suffused with tears, was led down the altar steps by her husband. Turning to the Queen, she first kissed Her Majesty's hand, and then embraced her on both cheeks, the Queen affectionately returning the embraces. Next the bride turned her mother, who enfolded her daughter with a maternal embrace, being profoundly moved. The Queen also kissed the bridegroom, similar salutations being exchanged by the Emperor William, the Duke of Coburg, and the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Coburg finally embraced his Royal mother. The procession then reformed. The Royal party left the chapel in the same order in which it had entered, and a brilliant, impressive scene slowly dissolved, the organ meanwhile playing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The ceremony terminated at a few minutes after one o'clock, amidst the booming of cannon and the pealing of the church bells.

The wedding cake, made by Messrs. Gunter, stands about 5ft. 6in. high, and weighs about 150lb. The sides are decorated with four satin medallions bearing the monograms of the bride ("V. M.") and bridegroom ("C. L."). On the top stands a pedestal of open sugar work, bearing a graceful vase of filagree sugar, in which was a very handsome bouquet.

The following is the official list of Royal personages invited to be present at the wedding:—

Her Majesty the Queen, the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales, the Empress Frederick, the Czarevitch, Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Roumania, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince and Princess Philip of Coburg, the Grand Duchesses Vladimir and Serge of Russia, the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Serge, and Paul of Russia, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Aribert of Anhalt, Princes William and Henry and Princess Alix of Hesse, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, the Hereditary Prince and Princess Saze-Meiningen, and Princess Feodora and Count Mensdorf; the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Hereditary Prince Alfred, and Princesses Alexandra and Beatrrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

THE DEPARTURE FOR DARMSTADT.

The going away of the bride and bridegroom occasioned a renewal of the interesting family scenes, and of the great popular ovation. At half-past three o'clock a carriage, beautifully decked with flowers, was drawn up at the entrance to the Schloss. The Schloss Platz was still filled with dence crowds, while a guard of honour with band, was drawn up in the court-yard. All the members of the wedding party escorted the Royal couple to the carriage, and when, after affectionate leave-takings, the latter enterred the crrriage, showers of rice were thrown over them from the steps, the foremost in observing this traditional custom being the Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught. The carriage drove off amid tumultuous "Hochs" from the assembled populace. The whole Royal party followed the carriage out into the courtyard. All along the route to the station the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse were greeted with the acclamations of the people. The saloon carriage in the special train conveying the bridal hair to Darmstadt was profusely decorated with choice flowers. As the train left at 3-42 p.m. there were were renewed outbursts of cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The State carriage which conveyed the bride and her Royal mother from the Edinburgh Palace to the Schloss was the same used by the late Duke Ernest on the occasion of his marriage, having been presented to him by his uncle, King Leopold I. of Belgium.

Among the presents to Princess Victoria Melita are the following:—

Necklace of pearls and emeralds, bracelet of diamonds, large pendent of diamonds and sapphires, and pair of large diamond earrings, from the Duke and Duchess of Coburg; bracelet with large emerald, and diamond heart with large turquoise in centre, from the bride's father, diadem of diamonds and emeralds, from her mother. The bridegroom has presented his bride with a parure of coloured and white diamonds, and a diadem necklace and brooch of similar precious stones. The Queen has given her granddaughter a diamond pendent, and the Kaiser has sent his cousin a pendant of diamonds and sapphires; from the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir and the Grand Duke Paul, Princes Victoria has received a pendant of emeralds and diamonds; from the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Serge, a fan set with diamonds; and from the Czarewitch and the Grand Duchers Zeinia a brooch of diamonds and emeralds. Her brother, the Hereditary Prince Alfred, has give her a painted fan, and Prancess Beatrice a leather frame for photographs. The Dowager Duchess has give a brooch of rubies and diamonds, and Princess Frederika of Hanover a painted fan. The town of Coberg presented a silver cup. A magnificent present is that from the Sultan of Johore, consisting of a case containing a silver gilt tea service. There were also a number of gifts from private friends in England.

The Duke of Coburg has, in honour of his daughter's marriage, granted an amnesty to all in the Duchy who are undergoing penalties for "lese majeste," or for resistance to the authority of the State, or for minor offences.

THE INDIAN DECENNIAL REPORT.

THE decennial report on India, just presented to Parliament, writes Sir W. W. Hunter in the *Times* forms a landmark in the record of British rule in the East. The ten years with which it deals have seen a new province, 1¼ times the size of England and Wales, added to the Indian Empire—the first great acquisition of territory since the government passed from the Company to the Queen. They have witnessed the development of a new system of frontier defences and of clearly demarcated frontier lines a system forced upon India by the approach of a first-class European Power on her one side, and by her being brought into actual contact with the most extensive Empire of Asia on the other. They have tested the feeling of the Princes and people of India in the presence of what appeared to be an imminent danger of a great military conflict. Indian's answer to Penjdeh was an outburst of loyalty in our own provinces which no one would have ventured to foretell, and the permanent establishment by the feudatory Princes of a force which forms their free-will offering to the defence of the Empire.

But although the India of to-day is a more spacious and a more firmly knit India, the striking characteristic of the ten years is neither territorial expansion nor political achievement, but internal progress. The census exhibits the results of each decade as stereotyped at a single point of time. The decennial report, prescribed by Act of Parliament, discloses India and her populations in movement, and bridges over the gap marked by each successive census. The task of preparing the present report has been appropriately intrusted to Mr. Baines, the officer who directed and controlled the census operations for 1891. It differs in several respects from its two predecessors. The last decennial Blue-book "On the Progress and Condition of India" was drawn up by Mr, James Cotton, an accomplished man of letters, who enriched his work with historical introductions of permanent value. These stand for all time, and have accordingly been omitted in the present statement. We regret, however, to notice the absence of Mr. Trelawny Saunders's 12 maps, which formed so useful an appendix to Mr. Cotton's report. On the other hand, important chapters have been added, and a very valuable summary is given of the factors involved in the condition of the masses, and in the material development of India at the present day.

Mr. Baines's volume is strictly a review of the administration of India and its results between the census of 1881 and that of 1891. The two preceding issues ended with the years 1872-73 and 1882-83 respectively. On the present occasion it has been decided, we think wisely, to treat the decade as terminating with the year 1891-92. It has thus been rendered nearly synchronous with the period intervening between the general enumerations of the population, the last of which took place in the end of February, 1891. The frontiers of India and the feudatory States are treated more fully and on more general lines. A chapter is inserted on the military administration of the Decade, together with others on vital statistics, surveys, and sanitation. More space has been allowed to municipal and local government. The composition of the various branches of the Civil Service and of the general administrative body is given in greater detail.

In every department of the Government there is a tendency to incorporate the native element more largely and upon more liberal terms. Thus the Covenanted Civil Service, which forms the controlling body in India, has been reduced by 22 per cent. since 1874, with the prospect of a further reduction of 12 per cent. In January, 1892, it contained, including the statutory appointments, 941 members, of whom 73 were natives of India. Of these Indian gentlemen 15 were admitted by open competition in England and 58 were appointed in India under the Act of 1870. Excluding the juniors in training and officers employed in Burma, there were only 765 civil charges held by members of the Indian Civil Service, by members of the Staff Corps, and by those of the Uncovenanted services who had advanced to this rank in the Non Regulation Provinces. This means an average charge of 1,004 square miles, and a population of 274,279 souls, to each member of the administrative bodies who "represent the only permanent English official element in India." The general administration, apart from the controlling service, comprised 2,588 officers, of whom no fewer than 2,449 were natives of India, and only 35 were Europeans not domiciled there. The number of Hindu officers thus employed was more than three times that of the Mahomedans. Of the 1,866 Hindu officers nearly one-half, or 904, were Brahmans, while one-third, or 601, belonged to the writer caste and 113 to the banias or trading classes.

We have thought it well to bring out these facts regarding the administrative body, as they are not fully realized either in India or at home. Without entering into contentious matter, we may remark that they show what steps have been taken to give effect to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which opened official employment in India to all races of her Majesty's service competent for the work. They also suggest reflections as to the danger of further reducing the small British nucleus of control. In regard to emoluments, it is stated "that out of 114,150 appointments in the Civil departments, carrying an annual salary of Rs. 1,000 and over, 97 per cent. are now held by natives of India, and the remaining 3 per cent. by others." It should be borne in mind that a salary of Rs. 1,000 means a much better income to a native of India than £100 a year to an official in this country.

It is not needful to reproduce the vast totals of progress in the chapters on the industrial development of the country, for those totals are anticipated by the detailed statements and the Parliamentary abstract annually laid before both Houses. But we may remark, while the coasting trade has increased during the ten years by about a quarter and the trade with foreign countries by over one-third, "that the import trade has grown faster than the export in both the foreign and the coasting branches." This tendency had only developed slightly up to 1891, but it may have an important bearing upon the currency difficulties and gold payments of India to England which form the gloomy feature in the Indian outlook at the present time. It is rather with reference to the actual condition of the people than in regard to the huge totals of trade that Mr. Baines's report furnishes *data* of exceptional value. It deals with the ever-present problem of India—a population which marries as a religious duty, and produces new mouths to be fed, without concerning itself as to the increased means of subsistence. In some of the provinces cultivation is rapidly extending. Thus in Lower Burma the increase in the area of tillage is returned at 45 per cent. during the last ten years, in Sind at 28 per cent., in the Central Provinces at about the same high figure, in the Punjab at 22 per cent., and in Coorg at 12 per cent. But, unfortunately, this rapid expansion of tillage is chiefly confined to the under-populated provinces. In the densely-peopled tracts of the North-West and Oudh, taken as a whole, there seems to have been scarcely an appreciable extension of tillage, as the considerable amount of fresh land broken up in the north-east is counterbalanced by a large area abandoned in the west. A study of Mr. Baines's careful statement of the case, and of the possible remedies, still leaves the problem of over-populations unsolved in the parts of India in which it presses most urgently for solution.

Nor is Mr. Baines able to hold out much hope for the artisan classes who come into competition with the British manufacturer. The hand-loom weaver is making a new stand by working machine-spun yarn into the stout fabrics still consumed by the cultivators; but in most provinces his lot is a hard one, and in some a very hard one indeed. Fortunately, however, many classes of artisans are attached by hereditary ties to the village community, and share the good or bad fortune of their peasant employers. The evidence goes to show that the position of the latter has improved, except in congested districts. Trustworthy *data* are collected as to the increased selling value of land, the rising standard of comfort and household conveniences among the cultivators, and the lighter pressure of rents or assessments owing to the enhanced prices of agricultural produce. The general conclusion left on the mind is that the great mass of the people are better off, but that, for certain classes and in over-crowded tracts, the struggle for life grows harder. Mr. Baines has done his task in an impartial spirit, and his volume will form a magazine during the next ten years not only for the optimist, and the pessimist, and for one-sided persons of whatever sort, but also for those who desire to learn the facts about India in a spirit of sincerity and truth.

THE ARDLAMONT CASE.

THE STORY OF "SCOTT."

EDWARD SWEENEY, who came forward and signed an affidavit to the effect that he is the missing "Scott," has been telling in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in racy style, the story of his meeting with Mr. Monson. He admits at the outset that those who are acquainted with the peculiarly free and easy manner of gentlemen who profess a passion for horse-racing, will best understand their sudden acquaintance. He was casually introduced in May, 1893, to Monson as "a young swell with plenty of money, and a great liking for horse-racing and betting." Monson knew him as Edward Davis, the bookmaker. Between May and August Sweeney saw Monson, perhaps, half-a-dozen times. It was towards the end of July that he first talked "with evident pride and pleasure" of his new sporting estate in Scotland. An invitation to visit it was eagerly accepted, and on August 7 Sweeney arrived in Scotland. He met Monson at Greenock, and they journeyed by boat to Ardlamont. Sweeney was "sampling" some whiskey down below when he heard it said, "Here we are." Rushing up with his luggage he went ashore, only to find, after the boat had steamed off, that he had got out at the wrong pier. Realising his mistake he hired a trap to drive him over, and was fortunate in meeting Monson in his dogcart. He got in the vehicle with Monson, and chatting during the drive, it was agreed that Sweeney should pass as Mr. Edward Scott, the engineer; Monson saying he could hardly introduce him to his wife as Ted Davis, as she would know he was a bookmaker. Sweeney says that after this conversation he felt much relieved, for he felt a little bit out of place going up to Scotland for the 12th of August without any gun or anything of the sort. He had, he confesses, considerable hesitation as to how he should get on if invited to a shooting party—being "no athlete and unable to shoot, fish, row, or swim." Sweeney was magnificently received at Ardlamont. Everything was on a superior scale. Hambrough did not return to Ardlamont till late that night—past mid-night. Sweeney's retirement to bed closed Chapter 1.

On Saturday the narrative was continued, Scott being made to say that he was struck with the appearance of Mr. Hambrough, who was an exceptionally nice young fellow, bright but unassuming, and seemingly perfectly happy and contented with his lot in life. After describing the events of the day he speaks of a fishing expedition being arranged for night. Scott refused to go, and Mr. Monson and Mr. Hambrough entered the boat, which had been got ready. The story proceeds:—

The night was pitch dark and they were soon lost to my view as they rowed seawards; but they could not have gone much more than a few hundred yards or so when I heard a shout from the sea to the right of where the boat left the beach. I could see nothing, but hollo'd back, "Hollo!"

Now let me make no mistake—or rather do not my readers misunderstand me; the shout I heard was not a cry for help, or anything like it, but was a shout of surprise, such as a man would utter if the unexpected thing had happened.

The next thing I saw—and it all took place in a very few minutes—was Mr. Monson come running up, wet through, to the other boat, where I was standing. I said, "What's up?" and he replied, as far as I can remember. "That damned boat's capsized, and shot Hambrough and I and all the nets into the water! Here, give us a hand, and help shove off the boat; I must go and fetch him in." He got the boat, and looked to see if the plug was in the bottom, but it was so dark he could not find it, and said to me, "You run up to the house, like a good chap, and get a light of some sort, and look slippery about it; anything will do, but I can't see anything, it's so dark." All this took place in less time than it takes to write, and during the whole of the time Mr. Hambrough kept calling out to Monson to let him know his whereabouts.

Mr. Hambrough did not give one cry for help, or any thing like it, but on the contrary, seemed to be prefectly happy wherever he was, which could not have been very many yards away by the sound of his voice. Mr. Monson was in a hurry to get the boat off, but did not seem frightened or flustered, and they kept up the "Coo—ey" to one another, with an odd laugh in between. I believe I was the only one of the three who was at all frightened or alarmed, and I ran off to the house as fast as I could go and got a light. The light I got was a great, big, heavy dining-room lamp; the ground was rocky, and I had to go slow with it, although I lost no time.

When I arrived back, carrying the lamp, Mr. Monson had got the boat off, been out and fetched Mr. Hambrough, and they were both standing on the beach roaring with laughter at me carring the lamp and being so scared.

After some whiskey and a smoke all went to bed, the parting injunction being to be up betimes for the shooting.

Chapter III. describes the rabbit-shooting expedition of Aug. 10. Scott, Hambrough, and Monson were out soon after daybreak. There were "evident signs of a beautiful Scotch mist, and the air was cold and chily. Scott says, "we had not proceeded very far when bing bang went Mr. Monson's gun, and I saw the first rabbit shot—the first I had seen killed in my life. . . . I let the guns go ahead, and when they were well in advance I followed them both. When we came to the wood Mr. Monson and Mr. Hambrough separated, the former going to the left and the latter to the right, whilst I grew more careful than ever because I could not see them distinctly through the wood, and fell further into the rear out of harm's way.

"We had not proceeded far when I heard a single shot fired, and I called out something to the effect 'What have you got?' I received no answer, and concluded it was a miss, so I had nothing to pick up this time. Proceeding along, I came to the end of the wood, and there I saw Mr. Monson ahead of me, going towards the direction of the shot, and as we left the edge of the wood we bore away to the right each from different angles, Mr. Monson being a little in advance of me. He was carrying his gun on his shoulder.

"Mr. Hambrough was not in sight, although he should if he had kept on in his position in the wood have been out first, but I saw Mr. Monson was alone in the open, and as he was evidently not going to shoot I quickened my pace and was soon alongside of him.

"We turned in the direction Mr. Hambrough should be walking in, and had not gone more than 15 to 20 yards when—what did I see? That which I can never forget. The apparently lifeless body of Cecil Hambrough. Mr. Monson was by his side immediately, and lifted up his head to ascertain if the poor fellow was dead, or showed any signs of life. He called him by his name, Cecil, but the lips and eyes made no response.

"I am not an old soldier or a doctor, and the sight of this fine young gentleman lying dead before me almost took away my scared senses.

"I am told I helped to lift him up, and, if I was asked to, I have no doubt I assisted to the best of my ability; but if my life was staked upon my answer I could not tell with any minuteness what did or did not happen, or what was or was not said, during the few seconds we were standing by the lifeless body of Cecil Hambrough—a few hours ago the bright, handsome fellow who made fun of my timidity. Run to the house and get assistance was the only thing to do, and we lost no time in doing it.

"Mr. Hambrough's body was picked up and carried to the house, and the doctor sent for by messenger on horseback.

"On the arrival of Dr. MacMillan from Tighnabruiach about 11 o'clock in the morning he, after a careful examination of the body, pronounced that poor Mr. Hambrough was dead, and he then commenced to make some inquiries, and to ask for information as to how the accident had occured. Dr. MacMillan questioned me as to what I knew of it, and I told him exactly what I have repeated in this story. Dr. MacMillan questioned every one he thought proper about the occurrence, and shortly after midday it was an undoubted, admitted fact, that Mr. Hambrough had met his death by an accidentally self-inflicted wound caused by the going off of his own gun.

"I naturally expected there would have to be an inquest, and with this very object in my mind I asked Dr. MacMillan whether it would be necessary for me to remain, and was greatly relieved when he assured me that it would not be at all necessary, as his certificate of the accident was quite sufficient, and there would be no inquest. I admit I was more than pleased to hear this, as I had already seen that if I had to give evidence at the inquest I should have to explain that my real name was not Scott, and this I did not relish, not from any feeling of wrongdoing, but from a not unnatural repugnance to being shown up before every one as Ted Davis, the bookmaker, and not Edward Scott the engineer; but I say, and trust my readers will believe me when I say, that had I been told it would be well for me to stop I should have done so, and given my evidence without fear. As it was, however, my visit was at an end; poor Mr. Hambrough was lying dead in his house, and by this time I had learnt his true position.

"I knew, of course, his family would arrive shortly. What was I to do? I was not a personal friend of his, neither was I an old friend of Mr. Monson. Was it right and proper that I should intrude myself upon the family at such a time, or ought with as little delay as possible to withdraw and make room for those who had a better right to occupy my room in the house of mourning?

"I think my readers will agree with me that immediately I ascertained I was not wanted and could do no good, I did the right thing in taking my leave immediately, and it would have been unseemly for me to have acted otherwise."

In Chapter IV. Scott tells that he arrived* in Glasgow on the evening of August 10, and being of a very nervous temperament feared if he remained idle with nothing to do or distract his thoughts, the scene which he had witnessed would prey upon him. He lost no time in getting back to London, where he remained a few days. The case was fading from his memory "When the rumour came out that Mr. Monson had some pecuniary interest in the policies of insurance upon the life of Mr. Hambrough, which was going to be inquired into." Scott admits he made a mistake in not putting himself into communication with Monson, but says that at the time he resolved not to be drawn into any law-suit. He did not come forward when Mr. Monson was charged with the murder of Cecil Hambrough, because his moral courage failed him. The "absolute absurdity of the suggestion" struck him at the time.

Scott does not attempt to palliate his "moral cowardice," and relates that he donned some shabby old clothes, and shaved off his moustache as a disguise. He took train to Bradford, travelling third class with some sailors, who freely passed the bottle round. Even this could not revive his spirits, and at Bradford he took fright, and jumping into another train, went off to Halifax, taking care to pick out an empty compartment, and changed his clothes on the journey. At the ——hotel he gave the name of White, and said that he was travelling to Newcastle. Next day he booked a first-class ticket to Newcastle. Between Halifax and the next station, however, he once more changed his clothes to the old ones, at the little station of Ovenden left the train, carefully destroying his ticket, and paying his fare at the barrier. He walked back to Halifax, where he "resided for a week in the humble appartments of Mrs. A. a most loquacious old lady, whose conversation was principally the latest news-paper details of the Ardlamont mystery, and poor Mr. Hambrough, poor fellow!"

In Chapter V. Scott adds that he took train for Birmingham, but was straggered when the compartment was filled by a rush of racing-men, three of whom knew him but did not recognise him. He left the train and took a ticket for Holyhead. There he saw a detective at the gangway. He threw his bag into the water to create a diversion, and then made for the open country. In a little village he bought a pony and cart and went from place to place throughout the country, peddling jewellery. He found he was again watched, and thereupon decamped, leaving his pony and cart behind. He worked as a painter at Carlisle, and then, when Monson was acquitted, went to Bournemouth, where he was laid up for six weeks.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following are the names of the successful candidates at the recent Competitive Examination of Militia Subalterns and University candidates for Commissions in the Army. Marks as appended:—

CAVALRY.	
Higgin, C H, 4th R Lanc Regt	1883
Baid, E H C, 3rd R Highlanders	1791
O'Brien, E A S, 4th Oxfordshire L I	1763
Gardner, R, 3rd South Lanc Regt	1759
Osborne, E F F, 3rd R Warwick Regt	1739
Barry, S L, 3rd R Berkshire Regt	1733
Loder-Symonds, J F, 4th South Stafford, Regt	1720
Power, E D Le P, 4th Shropshire L I	1720
Binny, S S, 6th R I Rifles	1712
Liddell, A R, 3rd Dorsetshire Regt	1710
Fraser, W A C, 3rd Gordon Highlanders	1683
Dyson, L M, Donegal Art	1680
Porter, H A, 3rd East Kent Regt	1679
ARTILLERY.	
Cameron, R B M, Northumberland Art	1878
Griffith, R H, Clare Art	1843
INFANTRY.	
Colquhoun, C F, 4th R Dublin Fus	2093
Crawshay, H, 3rd Gloster Regt	2069
Lamont, A, Arg and Bute Art	2035
*Villiers-Stuart, W D, 4th Durham L I	2023
*Adams, F, 3rd R West Kent Regt	2020
Dobbin, R A, Cork Art	2015
Richards, C H, 3rd R Welsh Fus	1990
Neill, G W G, 3rd North Lanc Regt	1989
Whittington, T D L, 3rd R Lanc Regt	1967
Elphinstone-Dalrymple, J M, 3rd Dorsetshise Regt	1966
Adlercron, R L, 5th R I Rifles	1938
Wood, E, 4th Rl Irish Fus	1936
Bellamy, R, 3rd Border Regt	1927
Pinhey, A W S, 4th Shropshire L I	1905
Palmer, C H, 3rd York and Lanc Regt	1898
Stewart-Murray, Lord G, 3rd Rl Highlanders	1883
Wilson, H H, 6th Rifle Brigade	1860
Baldwin, R H, 3rd Rl Warwick Regt	1856
Holmes, H B, Handington Art	1849
Carey, H W W O, 2nd Rl Guernsey L I	1847
Matheson, T G, 4th Bedfordshire Regt	1842
Cassillis, Earl of, 3rd Rl Scots Fus	1838
Butler, A A P, Edinburgh Art	1836
Mark, P, 3rd N Stafford Regt	1835
Keller, C H, 3rd Derby Regt	1835
Nunn, T H C, Glamorgan Art	1825
Bradbridge, E U, 6th Rifle Brig	1816
Goring, A, 7th K R R C	1815
Armytage, G A, 7th K R R C	1813
Hughes, A L W, 4th East Surrey Regt	1812
Barry, W T, 3rd Suffolk Regt	1809
Turner, H P, 4th Norfolk Regt	1804
Townshend, A F, 4th Scottish Rifles	1801
Dickson, G F H, 3rd Border Regt	1785
Bryant, H G, 4th Bedfordshire Regt	1781
Dawson, H J B, Hants and I of W Art	1762
Adair, C W, Londonderry Art	1761
Sword, W D, 4th N Stafford Regt	1756
Mowatt, C R J, 3rd East Surrey Regt	1755
Welsh, F A M, 3rd Rl Irish Fus	1754
Gibbs, F D, 3rd Lincoln Regt	1751
Salmon, G N, 4th Manchester Regt	1749
Moore, E Du P H, 3rd E Kent Regt	1747
Greene, A D, 4th Essex Regt	1744
Maffett, H T, 5th Rl Dublin Fus	1742
Thompson, N G, 3rd E Surrey Regt	1734
Turner, H L C, 4th Manchester Regt	1732
Cochrane, G L, 3rd Durham L I	1731
Robinson, A T, 3rd Essex Regt	1725
Maitland, Hon A H, 3rd Manchester Regt	1721

* Elects Indian Staff Corps.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.	
M'Candlish, P D	1953
Collins, C W	1842
James, E L H	1687
Cordeaux, H E S	1676
Whitton, F E	1638
Goodwyn, W M	1583
Kent, F S	1408
Beresford, H J P	1348

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE INQUIRY.

THE affairs of the new Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited), again occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, in the Chancery Division, on April 13, when his Lordship sanctioned the scheme for reconstruction submitted by a committee of creditors, remarking in doing so that any liability of the directors or officers of the company would be untouched by this action. Upon the whole, if he himself had any pecuniary interest in the scheme he should give it his cordial support.—The public examination of the directors was then proceeded with. Sir J. E. Gorst, M. P., said that until after the liquidation he did not hear of the doubts as to the wording of prospectuses or forms of application. The only reason he did not suggest debenture-holders should not be informed they had no security was because he was under the impression they knew it. Witness became a director of the Land Company at the earliest in the autumn of 1891. He had £10,000 in fully-paid shares as trustee of the Land Company, and had no personal interest in it. Witness had the highest opinion of Mr. Battley's judgment and integrity. He bought 500 shares in the Loan Company when he joined the board in 1890—at a premium, unfortunately. His liability now was £11,250 if all the unpaid capital were called up. Witness being asked whether the land scheme was entered on in good faith, his Lordship said it was not suggested that it was not. His Lordship refrained from asking the witness a question the answer to which might be to condemn the general staff. Witness said that he regarded the handing over of properties from the Loan to the Land Company as putting the property in another shape. He had been connected with New Zealand all his life off and on, and the directors were his personal friends and political associates. His Lordship said he supposed Sir John would not suggest that the company's affairs did not need explanation. "Certainly not," the witness replied, "and I am very glad to have had this opportunity." "I was sure you would be," said the Judge, courteously, "and I thank you for your assistance." Yesterday the evidence of Mr. J. Bristow and Mr. Thomas Russell was taken.

AT the Madras High Court on Friday afternoon, before Mr. Justice Parker a motion was mode by and on behalf of the Official Liquidator appointed in the matter of the Nilgiri Railway for an order compelling the contractor to hand over to the Official Liquidator possession of the line, plant, &c., of the Railway. The motion was opposed on the ground that sufficient notice had not been given the contractor to answer the petition, and also that Section 149 of the Indian Companies' Act did not apply in the present case. His Lordship held that *prima facie* under Section 149 the Official Liquidator was entitled to the order prayed for which he made.

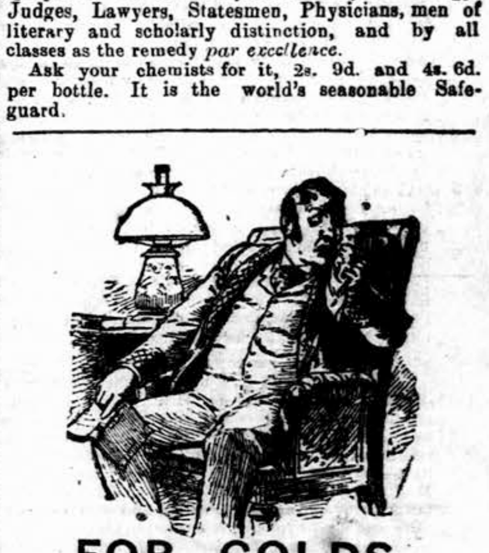
NOTICES.

Warner's Safe Cure—the best and most favourable known remedy in the world for the cure of Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases and their Developments, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, and Female Complaints.

Hot weather brings disease, and few go through the summer without unpleasant symptoms. The mouth becomes dry and parched, the tongue furred, the pulse irregular, the head feverish, the body cramped, and the limbs swollen and tired. Seventy-five per cent. of summer ailments arise from disordered secretions of the kidneys or liver. This is why Warner's Safe Cure is absolutely certain to give relief and effect a cure.

During the hot season it is invaluable, and should be used at the slightest approach of bilious symptoms. It is warmly endorsed by the Clergy, Judges, Lawyers, Statesmen, Physicians, men of literary and scholarly distinction, and by all classes as the remedy *par excellence*.

Ask your chemists for it, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. It is the world's seasonable Safeguard.


FOR COLDS,
COUGHS,
HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
Throat and Lung
DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents O H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
H: VE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS S^T-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make is universally acknowledged to be the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

INDIGESTION
CURED BY
PEPSALIA.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE ALWAYS SLUGGISH IN HOT CLIMATES. PEPSALIA, USED INSTEAD OF TABLE SALT, WILL ABSOLUTELY DIGEST YOUR FOOD. BY USING PEPSALIA YOU AID DIGESTION AND THIS KEEPS YOU IN GOOD HEALTH AND COMFORT.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Pepsalia Digests the Food. We have proved its efficacy."

Pepsalia keeps good in all climates. It is safe and effectual.

FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, or

Messrs. G. & G. STERN, 62, Gray's Inn Road, London.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

☞ **MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.** ☜

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments, the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Essoofally Hiptolla, 10, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo, & Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon: De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY—Messrs Bright & Co., Maden Sons & Co.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
OHN JAMESON & SONS
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars. GOLD . Three Stars.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6

Patent LEVER TRUSS
(*No Steel in Band*).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW Co., Calcutta.

Collects the **'FUR'**
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Everywhere Recognized as
THE
Standard Writing-Machine of the World.

Absolutely Unrivalled
FOR EXCELLENCE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, SIMPLICITY, EASY OPERATION, DURABILITY AND SPEED.

GENERALLY ADOPTED THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD FOR
COMMERCIAL, LEGAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL WORK.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA EMPLOYS OVER 2,000. ALSO EXTENSIVELY EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH, FRENCH, AND OTHER EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

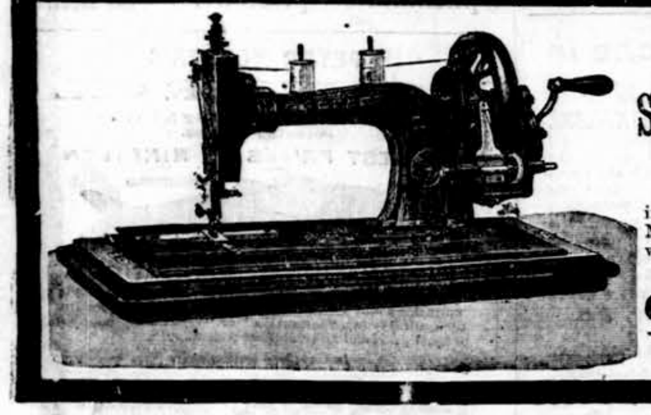
Manufactured Solely by
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES:
100 Gracechurch Street, London.
18 Rue de la Banque, Paris.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Illustrated Catalogues sent on application to publishers of this paper.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.



PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

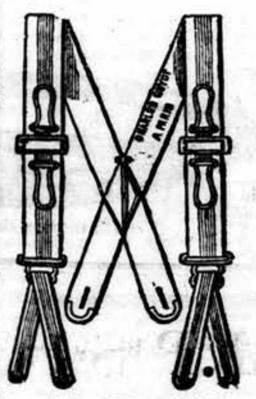
BAHADUR

CIGARS.

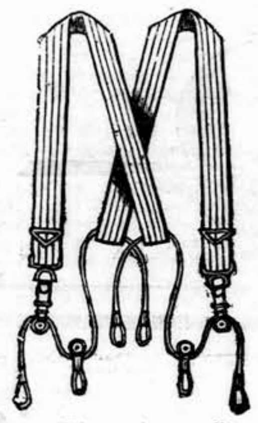
MANUFCTURERS AND PROPRIETORS
McDOWELL AND Co.,
MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

BRACES,
LATEST STYLES.

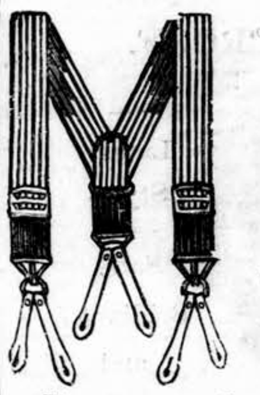


The "Guyot."

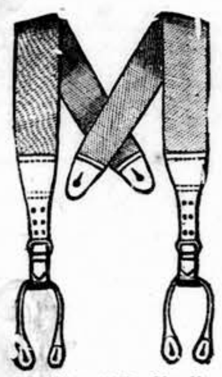


The "Argosy."

The French Brace, very light, 3 pairs for	Rs.	2 12.	
The "Guyot" Patent,	Rs.	1 12	pair.
Silk Web do.	,,	5 0	,,
The "Argosy"	,,	1 12	,,
The "Armstrong," with spiral springs	,,	3 0	,,
Rich Silk	,,	5 0	,,
The "Berlin," white or scarlet	,,	2 4	,,
The "Cellular," very cool and comfortable	,,	2 8	,,
The "Girth," Leather Ends, very strong.	,,	4 0	,,
The "Bedford Cord," soft and light	,,	4 0	,,
The "Cantab," Elastic web	,,	2 0	,,
The "Reform," Elastic web with Leather Ends	,,	1 12	,,
The "Club," Rich Striped Silk, specially suitable for Dress wear	,,	4 8	



The "Armstrong."



The "Berlin."

CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

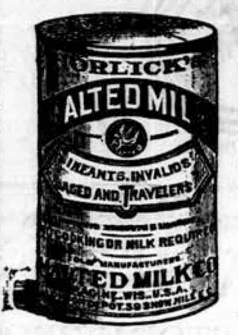
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Horlick's Malted Milk



Requires No Cooking.
No Added Milk.

A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.

The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.

NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

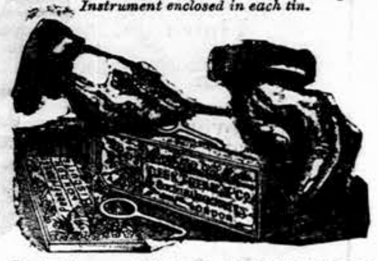
Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN.

For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.

WHOLESALE OF **TREACHER & CO., LTD.,** BOMBAY & POONA.
OF ALL DEALERS.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE
BY PURCHASING
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.



For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS
(1879, etc.) FROM
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA
(EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.
20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.

HAIR PRODUCER.

EDWARD'S "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

PRODUCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

HAIR RESTORER.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—
EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR
"LION & SUN" Elastics.

BOOT WEBS.
GARTER WEBS.
BRACE WEBS.

ELASTIC BRAIDS.
ELASTIC CORDS.
SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER (ENGLAND).
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.)
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. *Orders through English Merchants.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
« to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative. Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

4172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

---

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co;
Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whose medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84 ».

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4246 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

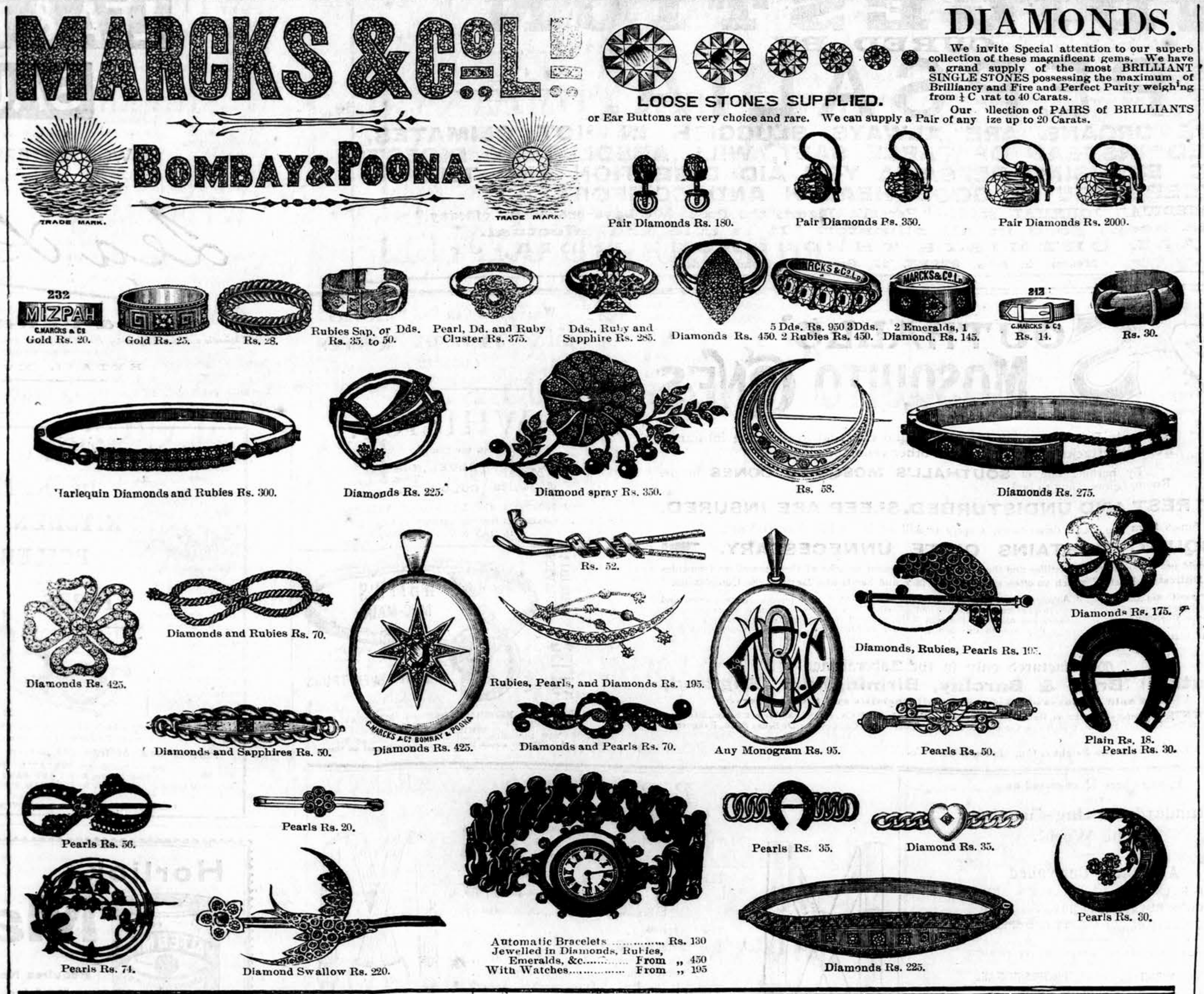
IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co

28, *rue Saint-Claude, PARIS*

Wholesale and Indenting Agent KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone, Circle Bombay.



MARCKS & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY & POONA

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

LOOSE STONES SUPPLIED.

DIAMONDS.

We invite Special attention to our superb collection of these magnificent gems. We have a grand supply of the most BRILLIANT SINGLE STONES possessing the maximum of Brilliancy and Fire and Perfect Purity weighing from ¼ Carat to 40 Carats.

Our collection of PAIRS of BRILLIANTS or Ear Buttons are very choice and rare. We can supply a Pair of any size up to 20 Carats.

Pair Diamonds Rs. 180.
Pair Diamonds Rs. 350.
Pair Diamonds Rs. 2000.

232 MIZPAH C.MARCKS & Co Gold Rs. 20.
Gold Rs. 25.
Rs. 28.
Rubies Sap. or Dds. Rs. 35. to 50.
Pearl, Dd. and Ruby Cluster Rs. 375.
Dds., Ruby and Sapphire Rs. 285.
Diamonds Rs. 450.
5 Dds. Rs. 950 3Dds. 2 Rubies Rs. 450.
2 Emeralds, 1 Diamond, Rs. 145.
212 C.MARCKS & Co Rs. 14.
Rs. 30.

Harlequin Diamonds and Rubies Rs. 300.
Diamonds Rs. 225.
Diamond spray Rs. 350.
Rs. 58.
Diamonds Rs. 275.

Rs. 52.
Diamonds Rs. 175.
Diamonds and Rubies Rs. 70.
Diamonds Rs. 425.
C.MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA Diamonds Rs. 425.
Rubies, Pearls, and Diamonds Rs. 195.
Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls Rs. 195.
Diamonds and Sapphires Rs. 50.
Diamonds and Pearls Rs. 70.
Any Monogram Rs. 95.
Pearls Rs. 50.
Plain Rs. 18.
Pearls Rs. 30.

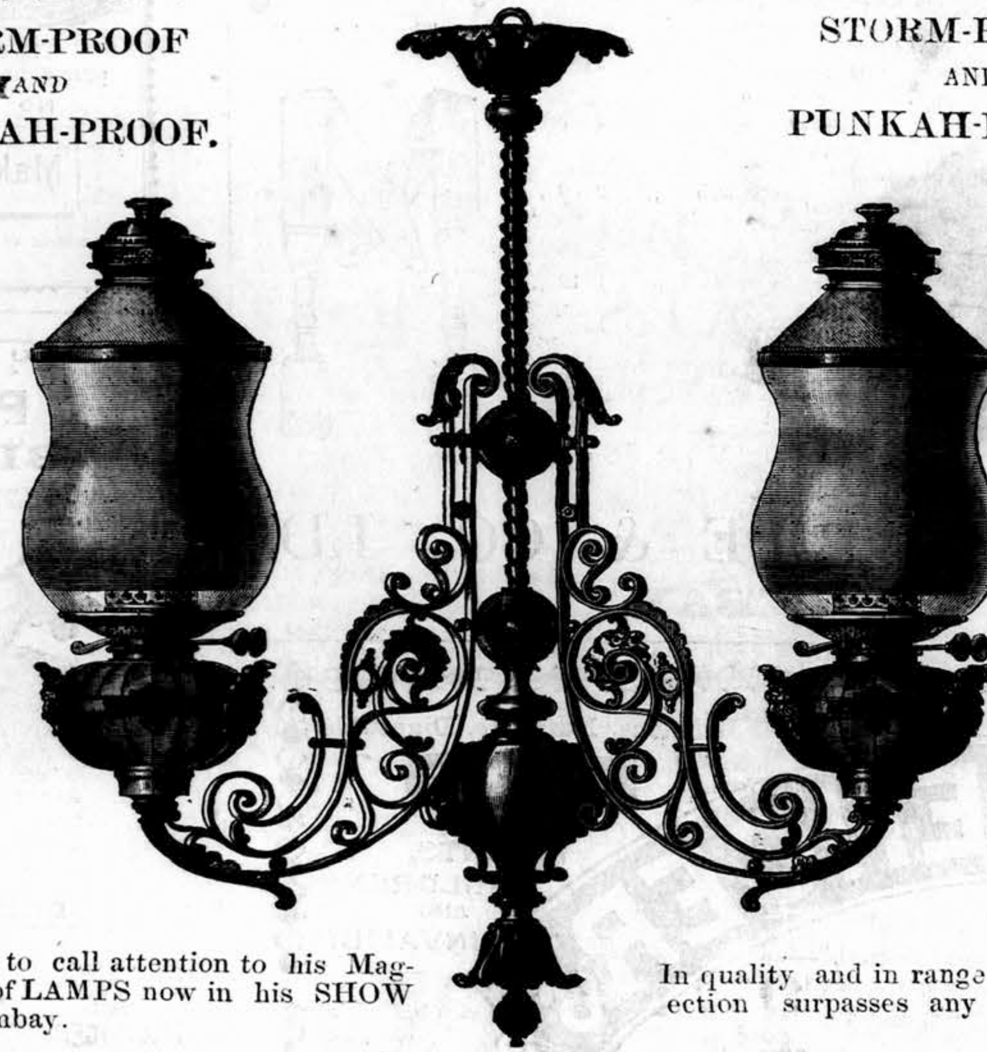
Pearls Rs. 56.
Pearls Rs. 20.
Pearls Rs. 35.
Diamond Rs. 35.
Pearls Rs. 30.
Pearls Rs. 74.
Diamond Swallow Rs. 220.

Automatic Bracelets .... Rs. 130
Jewelled in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c. .... From ,, 450
With Watches .... From ,, 195

Diamonds Rs. 225.

LAMPS! STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

Perfect Combustion
—
Highest quality
—
Superior Finish in every detail
—
Perfect Symmetry.
—



LAMPS! STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

Latest Styles
—
Safe, Brilliant and Durable
—
The largest variety and stock in India.
—

R. DITMAR begs to call attention to his Magnificent Stock of LAMPS now in his SHOW ROOMS, at Bombay.

In quality and in range of Price the collection surpasses any shown elsewhere.

No. 7130, Two Lights.
,, 7131, Three ,,

Illustrated Catalogues and descriptive price lists free by post to the Mofussil on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR.
LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co
CHAM, SWITZERLAND.
TRADE MARK.

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

St. Rue Safayett, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £. 4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—

The Distillers Company, Ltd.

whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

Agents:—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

HARDY'S RODS

Cane Built Steel Centre, Cane Built, and Greenheart Fishing Rods and Tackle.

31 HIGHEST AWARDS, &c.

31 HIGHEST AWARDS, &c.

TO **ANGLERS.**

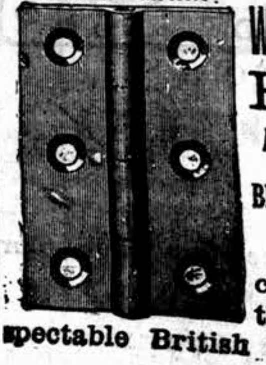
Send direct to us for "Hints to Anglers and Catalogue"—(200 ILLUSTRATIONS) *Free.*

Rods, Reels, Baits, Gut, Flies, and Tackle of all kinds specially suitable for Indian Fishing, sent direct from factory at first cost.

HARDY BROS., Practical Anglers, Inventors, and Manufacturers, Alnwick, ENGLAND.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK.



BIRMINGHAM. ENGLAND

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

NOTICES.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, ,,
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

LADIES: Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.**

Mention this Paper.

AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

H. & F. PERRINS' CELEBRATED LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 20 only.

Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 2¾ inches by 3¼ inches.

H. & F. PERRINS' widely known Binocular (Field Glasses) are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy Germen rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free on application to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, } Bombay Calcutta and Madras.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

REGISTERED MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS

Are the Best.

Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT. STYLE. AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

COD LIVER EXTRACT

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL. MEXICO, AUSTRALIA. etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.